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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
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COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

CIRCULAR FROM JULES FAVRE.

The Ultimatum of the Republic

France if Conversant with Affairs, Would Not Have Declared War.

IT IS A NATIONAL OBLIGATION TO REPAIR THE EVIL DONE.

PRUSSIAN VICTORY NEAR PARIS.

Prussia Will Not Recognize Either the Imperial or Republican Government.

Prussia Reluctant to Make Peace.

Red Republicans Talking of a New Government,

American, Swiss and Belgian Ministers Remain in Paris.

Typhus Fever Wasting Both Armies.

PRUSSIA WILL TREAT WITH THE REPUBLIC OR EMPIRE, WHICHEVER WILL OFFER THE BEST TERMS.

Sufferings Among the Opposing Forces at Metz.

Vinoy Will Dispute the Passage of the Marne.

Plan of Operations of the Prussians.

10,000 PEOPLE STARVING AT RHEIMS

Bismarck's Policy Towards Italy.

REORGANIZATION OF GERMANY.

BAVARIA AND BADEN DECLINE TERRITORIAL ENLARGEMENT.

Bismarck Must Have Paris Before Concluding Peace.

Trochu Predicts a Massacre, Then Anarchy.

ers in the provinces. General Clusseret is designated by the people of Paris, at the request of people of Lyons. It is doubtful if the Government will yield under this double pressure.

Three Hundred Prussian Uniforms

Were discovered this morning in three different houses.

Parisians Dissatisfied.

The people of Paris are generally dissatisfied with the Government, which has failed to adopt revolutionary measures.

The Government is Afraid

That the Prussians surrounded last night a battalion of Parisian francs tireurs at Meaney. The forest therefore cannot be set on fire.

Prussian Scouts at the Walls of Paris.

PARIS, September 19.—Many Prussian scouts have arrived near the walls.

All the departments are arming actively.

No Basis of Negotiations.

TOURS, September 19.—Though it is certain Jules Favre has gone to the Prussian headquarters, no base of negotiations has been arranged.

That's Right.

PARIS, September 19.—Swiss, American and Belgian ambassadors have declined to quit Paris.

A. T. Stewart's Gift to the French Wounded.

PARIS, September 18.—The *Opinion Nationale* acknowledges the receipt of 20,000 francs from A. T. Stewart for the relief of the French wounded.

The Parisians Prefer Prussian Rule to Communism.

The Red Republicans continue to placard the walls with handbills announcing the new government. Trouble is apprehended. The citizens declare they prefer Prussian rule to communism.

Railway Cut.

The railway to Havre is cut at Conflans.

Our Minister to Remain in Paris.

TOURS, September 19.—The American and Swiss ministers have officially informed Jules Favre that they will remain in Paris, notwithstanding the removal of the capital here.

Removing Merchandise.

PARIS, September 19.—A fleet of steamers are removing merchandise from Havre and other French ports to England.

No Mediation Offered Yet.

The *Opinion Nationale* asserts positively that no mediation has yet been proposed.

Weekly Taxes.

PARIS, September 19.—A weekly tax is imposed upon residents having houses or apartments here, who have left the city.

Prussians Expected.

PARIS, September 19.—The trains on the Northern Railroad from Rouen only run as far south as Breteuil at present. The Prussians are expected at the latter place.

Survivors of Sedan.

On Saturday a fragment of the Sedan army arrived at Rouen. It consisted of six hundred men who had previously escaped from Metz.

The Loss of Life

In the hospitals of both armies, from the typhus, is very serious.

Paris Quiet to Dullness.

PARIS, September 19, evening.—The city is quiet, even to dullness. The boulevards are crowded with soldiers. No symptoms of disturbance are observable.

Prussia Explains

That she will be fully prepared to treat for peace, only when France presents a government sufficiently stable to enforce a treaty.

Uhlans Occupy Versailles.

Special to the Herald.]

PARIS, September 19.—It is reported that four hundred Uhlans yesterday occupied Versailles.

The Postal Service

Has been suspended and a service by messengers is to be organized.

Skirmish Fights.

Several Prussian scouts were killed yesterday by the Garden Mobile and Francs tireurs in the neighborhood of Paris.

A fight took place yesterday ten miles from Paris. The Prussian, thirty thousand strong, had established a position on the heights, when they came in contact with a French reconnoitering party. The fight lasted two hours.

Thiers at Tours.

TOURS, September 19.—Thiers arrived from London last night.

ENGLAND.

The American Volunteers

LONDON, September 19.—Trochu has received the advance guard of American volunteers, so says *Gallignani's Messenger*. They are attached to the ambulance corps, and possibly to passengers who arrived from America in the ship Queen to enlist in the army.

Russian Money Transferred.

The Russian Government has transferred forty million roubles lately on deposit at the Bank of France to London banks.

Paris Facing Sumptuously.

General Fatily is not dead, as so often reported. He and his staff occupy finely furnished apartments at Mayence, and are sumptuously provided for by the King.

When the news of the capture of Sedan reached Stockholm, the Royal Theater was closed.

Officers of the landwehr have been offered commissions in the army.

The French Captive Officers

Are allowed the choice of German towns as a residence. They are allowed the same rations and pay as at home.

Napoleon Interviewed.

The Countess Cowley had a long interview with the Emperor, Saturday, on behalf of the Empress.

50,000 French Letters Captured.

The *Post* says balloons, with 50,000 letters from Paris, were captured at Neufchatel. In one of them Bazaine says the army is well supplied with everything, and that the French were victorious in every fight up to the 31st of August.

Bismarck Insists.

The *Daily News'* correspondent says that Birmarck insists on the evacuation of Metz and Strasbourg, since Paris do not attempt it. The Germans laugh at Bazaine's hopes of escaping from Metz.

Rome Not Yet Occupied.

Rome is not yet occupied, though the Italians have advanced to within a short distance. The Italian Chambers will soon convene at Florence to hear the result of the plebiscitum in the Papal territory.

Prussia Recognizes No French Government, Imperial or Republican.

Prussia distinctly says she recognizes no French Government, Imperial or Republican. She is reluctant to make peace at present.

No Blockaders.

LONDON, September 19.—The Stralsund correspondent of the *Shipping Gazette* says that no blockaders have been seen in the Baltic for a week past.

Bismarck Anxious About America.

LONDON, September 18.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, to-day, in its correspondence from Rheims, September 12th, says that Count Bismarck is anxious about the policy to be pursued by the United States Government, now that France has been declared a Republic. It is said that Prussia craves American sympathy, but cannot treat with the French Republic.

No Hope for Bazaine's Escape.

Dispatches received to-day destroy all prospects of Bazaine's escape. A handful of men has only escaped in this way.

The Seige of Toul

Is vigorously pressed. According to military experts the place cannot hold out much longer.

Jules Favre is Interviewing Bismarck.

LONDON, September 19.—Jules Favre has gone to the Prussian headquarters. Fears are entertained that he will not be received, but he requested of Bismarck safe conduct at least, and was answered favorably. He set out immediately for Meaux, the headquarters of the King.

The End Approaching.

LONDON, September 19.—The *Times* this morning says: "There is a chance, almost a hope, that the end of the war is approaching. We have it on reliable authority that M. Jules Favre is prepared to acknowledge the obligations of France to repair in the measure of justice the wrong which the Imperial Government inflicted upon Germany. If the fair promises of peace existing at present prove abortive, the exact points for which the war continues will be defined. The judgment of the world will be severe upon that side whose unbrotherliness will be the cause of a second period of devastation."

Thiers Going to Russia.

Paris advices announce that M. Thiers has abandoned the idea of going to Russia by way of Switzerland, and has gone to St. Petersburg in a Government steam yacht. The railway between Paris and Rouen has been cut in several places.

English Comments.

LONDON, September 18.—The *Globe* comments severely on the supineness of the Parisians in permitting the Prussians to repair the roads and replace bridges in the rear of the blockade established by the Prussians was admitted to be effective, and their only means of communication with the outside world was by balloons. This balloon was the second one they had sent out.

Favre's Circular Received with Favor.

The diplomatic circular issued by Jules Favre has met with the universal approval of the citizens, and the opinion is generally expressed that it is the ultimatum of the Provisional Government.

The Russian Ambassador left this city to-day to return to St. Petersburg.

Dispatches for Lord Lyon.

TOURS, September 19.—Yesterday a courier from the English Cabinet reached Rouen, carrying important dispatches to Lord Lyon. Railway were cut and the courier was obliged to go forward on foot. There has been continuous fighting around Paris.

Review of 300,000 French Troops—Some Retreat to Cheer the Republic.

Special to the Sun.]

PARIS, September 15.—Yesterday there was a grand review of the Guard Mobile and National Guard, More than three hundred thousand men were under arms. There was great enthusiasm among the troops, with the exception of some of the regiments of the Provincial Guard Mobile, who refused to cry *Vive la Republique*, by order of their officers.

A Cabinet Movement Under Clusseret.

A manifesto voted by twenty arrondissements of Paris was presented to-day to the Provisional Government and will be posted to-morrow on the walls. The manifesto requires the immediate envoy of general commission-civil commissioner for Alsace, Von Kahlwetter, has telegraphed to the boards of trade at Elberfeld and Bremen for their views of the influence upon German Industrial interests of the admission of Alsace and the Department of Moselle into the German Zollverein.

Bismarck's Demands to Lord Lyons's Envoy.

Mr. Mallet, second secretary of the British Embassy, who succeeded in getting to the Prussian headquarters, returned on Friday, bringing an answer from Bismarck to Lord Lyons. Before this mission Lyons had asked Favre whether, if England requested an armistice, the French government would welcome her intervention. When this became known to Lord Granville, Lyons was politely rebuked for his pains. Bent on improving the situation, Lyons then sent Mallet on an informal mission to Bismarck, notifying Granville after Mallet had gone. Granville forthwith directed Lyons to summon Mallet back. Lyons obeyed, but his messenger took the wrong road, and Mallet after several failures in making his way through the crowd of Uhlans, reached the King's headquarters. Out of all this succession of cross-purposes grew considerable coolness between Lyons and Granville. Mallet's talk with Bismarck was plain and to the point. He asked for an ultimatum. "We must have Metz and Strasburg," said Bismarck. "Dismantled?" asked Mallet. "No," replied Bismarck, "stronger than ever." "Then suppose the French Government finds your terms impossible?" "We shall invest and starve Paris, and if that does not succeed we shall try sharper means." "Would you bombard the city?" "Certainly, and burn it if forced. The necessity is sad, but how to escape it?" Bismarck talked about Gladstone and Granville, and their timid message carrying was the reverse of respectful, and he did not hesitate to let it be seen that he cared nothing for the efforts of outsiders, and was resolved to settle all questions with France alone. For Lyons himself Bismarck professed respect and good will, and cordially advised him to get out of Paris while he could. The written answer sent by Bismarck to Lyons was confidential, and has not been disclosed, but Lyons intimates that he thinks Bismarck means to have Paris in his hands before concluding peace, as the most effectual means of enforcing his demands. Nor is the Government at heart confident of making a successful defense.

Trochu Predicts a Massacre, Then Anarchy.

Trochu told Lyons he would do his best. He added, "There will be a massacre, and that will be followed by anarchy." The Ministers still utter brave words.

Russia's Attitude

Is still one of reserve. It has come out that Gortschakoff was asked by England to join in the French guarantee for Belgium. He answered: "Yes, if you will include Holland."

Vinoy Will Dispute the Passage of the Marne.

Special to the Times.]

LONDON, S:ptember 19.—The correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Paris on the 17th, says General Vinoy, with 30,000 troops of the line, moved forward last night to Vincennes to dispute the passage of the Marne. The advance of the enemy yesterday was not great. Their troops are massed near the Seine, ready to cross at any moment. The corps now is taking the course I indicated in a late letter: Crossing the Seine at Villeneuve and St. George's, they will pass in the vicinity of Longjumeau to rear of Versailles. Having established there, they will push forward by the wood of Meuden to plant batteries on the heights of Clamart, and, if the city is bombarded, will open fire from this point. They can greatly damage the city as far as the boulevards Deuper and Mont Parnasse. The northern army is marching on St. Denis.

Vaillant Narrowly Escapes Hanging.

Marshal Vaillant narrowly escaped being hanged by a mob while visiting the fortifications.

Red Republicans Moving for Power.

An announcement was made that a socialist meeting would be held at which Victor Hugo, Ledru-Rollin, Louis Blanc and Pierot would be present. I imagine that the meeting was suppressed as it did not take place. The Reds are struggling hard for the ascendency.

Four Weeks vs. Seven Days.

Writing from before Strasburg, a *Times* correspondent says that the seven days preparations for the assault cannot be completed in less than four weeks.

Ten Thousand People Starving.

Writing from Rheims, September 8th, he says that upwards of fifty establishments here manufacture woolen cloths, employing ten thousand work people. All are idle and on the point of starvation. The full amount of misery cannot be realized yet.

ITALY.

Marching on Rome.

FLORENCE, September 19.—The Italians have occupied Orlando. The following note is official: The troops on entering Valletre were received with great enthusiasm. General Bixio is marching on Rome.

SPAIN.

Raising the Blockade.

MADRID, September 19.—The raising of the French blockade in the North and Baltic Seas has been officially announced to the Spanish Government.

Republican Demonstrations.

MADRID, September 19.—Republican manifestations in favor of France have been recently made at Toledo.

Official Recognition of the Republic.

MADRID, September 19.—The Spanish Government has decreed its official notification of the recognition of the French Republic by Senor Olozaga, its Ambassador at Paris.

Olozaga Explains.

MADRID, September 19.—Senor Olozaga yesterday breakfasted with Prim and Serrano. His explanation of his prompt recognition of the French Republic was perfectly satisfactory, and fully justified by the production of a dispatch from Sagosta, recommending recognition, but who afterwards censured the act.

Why Prussia Refuses to Treat.

WASHINGTON, September 19.—A dispatch from Minister Motley, received London, same day evening, has been received at the State Department. Mr. Motley says the statement that Prussia refused to treat except with the Regency, and intends to reinstate Napoleon as Emperor of France, is false. Prussia, he says, objects to recognizing the present government, not because of the proclamation of the Republic, but on the ground that it is unauthorized, unstable and incapable of giving lasting guarantees. The dispatch adds that a favorable reply was hoped for, but that it had not been received by the committee on the interview between Favre and Bismarck.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 19, 1870.

RATE OF CITY TAXATION.

The Board of Supervisors this afternoon fixed the rate of taxation for the current year at $22 50 per $1 000—twenty cents per $1 000 less than last year, and lower than any other city in the Union. The valuation of the city is $1,047,388,449.

IMPORTED RACE HORSES.

The steamer Iowa brought a number of race horses, pure Clydesdale stock, which are among the finest specimens of horseflesh ever imported, and will be taken West at once for breeding purposes.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

Wm. A. Fowler, of Brooklyn, has been appointed a receiver of the Black Hawk Mining Company.

GERMAN EMIGRANTS FROM PARIS.

Fifty German families, expelled from Paris, were passengers on the Iowa.

AN ATTEMPT TO DEPOSE VANDERBILT.

A formal application was filed to-day with the Attorney General of the State, requesting him to begin proceedings for the suspension and removal of Commodore Vanderbilt from the Hudson River and New York Central Railroad Company. The application is based on the grounds that Vanderbilt is injuring the stockholders of his road by making low rates of fare and freight in order to control the Erie management without regard to the interests against him in the well known five million suit. At a recent meeting of the directors of the Central Trunk Line, Vanderbilt, Fisk and Gould offered to withdraw the suit upon satisfactory arrangements being made with the subdivision of business, but Vanderbilt insisted on the withdrawal of the suit. This Fisk and Gould refused, the meeting broke up without accomplishing anything, and the present ruinous competition seems likely to continue.

REOPENED.

The Patterson and Newark railroad, closed for some time past, reopened for business today, the road having passed into the Central Erie, and the injunctions having been removed.

JESSON.

The first appearance of Nilsson, the renowned cantatrice, before an American audience to-night, proved an event of most extraordinary interest. Long before the hour fixed for the performance commenced, the entire neighborhood of Steinway Hall was lined with a crowd anxious to catch a glimpse of the great vocalist. Every inch of space was soon occupied, and hundreds had to content themselves with standing room. Nilsson was enthusiastically applauded.

ARRIVAL FROM ASPINWALL.

The steamer Henry Chauncey has arrived from Aspinwall.

BREWERY BURNED.

Ebret's lager brewery, on Second street, was burned to-day. Loss $50,000; insured.

A MURDERER MURDERED BY THE BROTHER OF HIS VICTIM.

At 11:45 to-night John Scannel shot Thomas Donahue, the man supposed to have murdered his brother, Florence Scannel, last November. Donahue was dangerously wounded.

LATER.—Scannel's friends insist that he has not been in the city for eight weeks. The murderer has thus far escaped arrest. Donahue is not expected to live through the night.

ARMS FOR FRANCE.

It is reported the French steamer Lafayette, which sails to-morrow, takes out 100,000 Remington rifles, three million rounds of fixed ammunition, a battery of sixteen pieces and five hundred volunteers for the French army.

FIRE.

Yerne & Gregory's petroleum oil manufactory, Brooklyn, took fire at nine o'clock this evening by an explosion. Loss on stock $22,000; insured for $10,000; loss on building $5,000.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

TROOPS TO BE KEPT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Senatorial Election in Oregon To-day—Bitter Dissensions in the Ranks of the Democracy—A Chance for the Re-election of Senator Williams—Injunction Dissolved, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 19, 1870.

Injunction Dissolved.

The Supreme Court of the District to-day dissolved the injunction against Whipple and Dickerson, enjoining them from using their patent for burning petroleum as fuel. This is a case which has been a long time in court here, and involves large interests both East and West.

Troops to be Kept in North Carolina.

It has been found necessary to keep the United States forces in North Carolina for the present, and they are still stationed in the counties where the late troubles occurred. Officers have been dispatched there to pay the companies, the understanding being that they will not be able to return for some time.

Senatorial Election in Oregon.

Private information has been received here to-day concerning the prospects at the election for United States Senator in Oregon, which takes place to-morrow. There are eight Democratic candidates, and the contest among them is very bitter. The prominent ones are Lane and Nesmith. The feeling is represented as being so strong among the Democrats that many of them would prefer a Republican to any one but themselves, and it is believed by some that this may cause the re-election of Senator Williams.

WASHINGTON, September 19, 1870.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED.

The President has signed commissions of Leroy A. Baker, Deputy Post Master, Wilmington, Del.; E. J. Parker, Surveyor of the Port Duluth, Minn.; H. E. Kelly, Collector of Internal Revenue Sixth District of Wisconsin.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Death of Princess Amelia of Saxony—No Chance for Peace in China—A Governor Killed as a Friend of Foreigners—North German Steamers to Resume Regular Trips, &c., &c.

A Royal Death.

DRESDEN, September 19.—The Princess Amelia died yesterday, aged 76. She was the sister of King Johann of Saxony.

Poor Peace Prospects in China.

LONDON, September 19.—Later dispatches from China are unfavorable to peace.

Governor Killed as a Foreign Sympathizer.

The Nankin dispatches of August 23d state that the Governor was assassinated by the rebels on account of his well-known sympathy with foreigners.

North German Steamers Begin October Trips.

BREMEN, September 19.—The North German Lloyds' line of steamers commence running regular trips to New York and United States ports on the first of October.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 19.—The following steamers have arrived from New York: The City of Antwerp, Calabria, Wisconsin, and Vermont; the steamer Anstrian from Quebec, has also arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, September 19.—Consols 93¾ American securities steady; coupons '62, 90¾ do '65, 89¾; do '67, 89¾; do '10 4½s, 85. Eries, 18¾; Illinois, 115. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, September 19.—Cotton firmer; sales 12 bales; middling uplands at 9½; Orleans 9¾d.

Breadstuffs quiet.

California wheat 10c; western 8¼d; winter 8¾d. Corn 28½. Oats 25½. Barley 5s. Peas 36½.

Pork dull. Beef 116s. Lard firmer at 73¾. Cheese 61s. Cumberland middles 57s; short rib middles 62s.

LONDON, September 19.—Markets unchanged.

ANTWERP, September 19.—Petroleum quiet at 52 francs.

PARIS, September, September 19.—United States securities firm; 5-20s 91.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

One of the magazines belonging to the Lake Shore Nitro-Glycerine Company, located at Fairport O., which contained about three thousand pounds of the explosive, exploded, Tuesday evening. No loss of life is reported. It was probably the work of an incendiary. Some damage was done to the adjacent buildings.

Bimbette, it is reported at Havana, has surrendered.

The children of all Cuban slaves, captured since the year 1854, after serving an apprenticeship of eight years, will be set free, by an order of Captain General De Rodas.

John Kitts, aged one hundred and eight years, a resident citizen of Baltimore, died Sunday evening.

The schooner Howard collided with the schooner Dominion, about twenty-five miles from Rochester on Lake Ontario, Sunday night. The latter filled and capsized. The crew escaped on a boat, which were picked up and brought to Rochester. Both vessels were owned by David Andrews, of Ontario.

Private dispatches state that the number of deaths in Havana from yellow fever for the week ending Saturday aggregated five hundred and sixty.

United States Judge Strong, sitting in Philadelphia, yesterday decided that dividends and interest paid by railway companies subsequent to January 30, 1870, are not liable to internal revenue taxation.

Hon. C. C. Clay, of Alabama, was thrown from a buggy, in St. Paul, Minnesota, yesterday, and had several ribs broken.

A destructive conflagration visited Rockville, Park County, Indiana, on Saturday night, destroying all the buildings on the North side of the public square, except the bank building. The loss amounts to $150,000, and the insurance $80,000.

"Carlton" says that the route via Puget Sound would be the nearest *out* of the world, instead of the nearest *in*, he would have said, had much closer to the latitude of truth than he usually comes. The world will, however, soon begin to find its way to Puget Sound, but its growth will never be due to the advantage of its position nearer the Orient than the ports, simply because no such advantage exists, save in the fanciful statements of interested railroad and land companies. Nature gave it to her, and it is, therefore, beyond the power of man to wrest it from her.

In Mr. Seward's speech at San Francisco just before he sailed for China, he ascribed the movements of progress in America to the force of individuals "who boast of no pedigree but which are, after all, human wants, human aspirations and ambitions, which will work out their end whether we know it or not, by some means or other." Who would have dreamed at the voluntary annexation of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, Utah, New Mexico, California, and Alaska? Who wonders at the accomplished aspirations of Mexico to imitate and improve on the example of the United States? Who wonders at the surrender of Alaska by the Czar of Russia, and at the tender of the same by the King of St. Thomas, San Domingo, Cuba, and, indeed, of all South America, to the United States for annexation of the United States? Who thinks it wonderful that the islands of the Pacific, and the mainland shores of Asia, are knocking for peaceful commerce, free immigration, and material, moral, and social improvement at the United States? For, he declares, if the political and religious institutions of the United States are behind the age in the virtues and excellence which we claim for them, they will stand them, unless sufficiently reformed to meet the wants which are before us. If they cannot do this they will change, and adapt themselves to what they will change, and adapt themselves to what they were not foreseen when they were formed. In this, as in everything which affects the condition and happiness of the human race, human institutions are powerless in the world with the higher laws which Providence has appointed.

A SOUTHERN gentleman residing in New York states, as the result of extensive data obtained by him concerning the cotton crop, that, while the planting this year was in excess of last season about fifteen per cent., the rains that have occurred have reduced the total crop fifteen per cent., leaving the crop about five per cent. behind in the probable round total of bales. But the next sixty days will be apt to change this either for the better or for the worse. The question is raised, will the planters send forward their cotton freely, or will they hold for fifteen cents, on the plantation. They are heavily indebted to the factors of New Orleans, Mobile and elsewhere, and many of these factors hold the written agreement of the planters to ship the cotton in proportion than that of wheat. The reason given is not creditable to our millers. Complaints come to us from various marts abroad that the extra flour sent out last year upon orders was not generally up to the standard, was inferior, not up to promised requirements, consequently made it must replace the wood, soon to be too scarce to burn, where people do not like coal dust and smoke. The deposits of peat seem to be as general and as extensive as those of coal in the land and much may be expected from them. A company called the "Central" has begun to make peat in Connecticut, three miles north of Meriden, on the Hartford and New Haven railroad, and the railroad, which has been paying nine dollars per ton for coal, can make, paying six dollars per ton, for a time, what prices will do service ton for ton with coal. The Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada has long used peat in preference to coal, as cheaper and as free from smoke and cinders. The Hartford and New Haven Road tested it thoroughly in their shops, foundaries and locomotives before adopting it. In August 20th, their engine "Dragon" made 1,000 miles on the road, with eighteen loaded freight cars, in twenty minutes less than schedule time. The president of the Central Company is Edwin J. Hulbert, a mining engineer, long known on the Lake Superior copper regions, and the inventor of its peculiar machinery is Napoleon Aubin, a Swiss, and editor of *Le Pays*, a leading Liberal paper of Montreal.

All things point to a marvellous growth in the insurance business, and as it involves the property interests of every property people, both as insured and insurers, it should be secured by every safeguard the law can devise. In this State and in this city, with the accumulation of wealth, there is a temptation to invest in this business, which does indeed pay great dividends if succeeding, but also calls for steep assessments if failing. Its very plexiness makes the business attractive, and should also entitle it to regard by the most careful legislation. A correspondent suggests that there are two great difficulties in the way of perfectly safe insurance in Pennsylvania. First, the absence of any law obliging companies starting to have an actual paid in capital for the benefit and security of insurers. Second, the non-existence, as in other States, of a State Insurance Superintendent, whose business and duty it is to inquire into the status and solvency of all companies seeking public underwriting, and report upon the condition annually of all. It is the absence of these two essential elements in our State, he says, that have opened a door to fraud, made underwriting precarious, and driven the business largely away from us to other parts, where safe guards are afforded to the uninsured insurers. Here is a chance for practical legislation, which we commend to the careful thought of voters and lawmakers.

THE point upon which was based the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts as to the control which can be exercised by the Legislature over railroads and other corporations is one of immense value to the public interest. By it the people, through their representatives, have power to reform any abuses, small or great, which corporations have exercised against them. In 1868 the Massachusetts Legislature passed an act requiring the Boston and Providence railroad to build a new depot at Lynn, and to make certain other local improvements and changes in their time table, which were deemed necessary to the public accommodation of the traveling public. With these requirements the company refused to comply, contending that they were unconstitutional. The Supreme Court decided against the railroad, declaring that the Legislature had the right and power to act as it did, under the reservation to the State, in the company's charter of incorporation, of the right "to amend, alter or repeal" said charter. This power, then, is all the people need to control railroad encroachments, as it indeed covers the whole ground.

A LATE English writer, referring to the free trade policy of England, declares that "Whig and Tory, Radical and Conservative, are all self-confessed free traders from the crisis of the famine years, and I am fully persuaded that it will quickly altered it will eventuate in overwhelming in one common ruin every commercial interest in the country." He further certifies: "It has come down to the silk and cotton trades of Macclesfield and Coventry, the iron trade districts, and also the woolen and branches of trade, *bringing to poverty and ruin many millions of our population.* It is now unfortunately the case that the Indian and Chinese cotton trade of this district on which our position as a manufacturing district mainly depends."

In the face of such facts intelligent Americans are asked to vote into existence here the free-trade policy, which has thus prostrated the older and more firmly established industries of England. It's a game that don't work.

RELIABLE advices from Shanghai state that the recent violence was directed entirely against the French, and no member of any other nationality was touched, except three Russians who were killed by mistake. Several persons of other nationalities—English, German and Swiss—who were living in the Chinese quarter, came down to the foreign settlement with the French refugees, and the excitement itself was not approached by the rioters. The mob consisted, it is said, chiefly of the rabble of the Chinese city, however, by all the braves and rowdies of Tien-tsin. It is said that the first alarm of the outbreak was given in case of fire, and is dispersed by signal after the fire was put out. Everything thus supports the reasons for thinking the officials were cognizant of, and tartly connived at, the riot.

THERE has been some growling in certain quarters about the inefficiency of the present Commissioner of Patents, but the public interests are most carefully guarded by that official, as it must be, or there would be scientific and attorneys that are troubled. Witness an interference case just decided, wherein he takes the side of the inventors against a class of notorious interlopers who boast of a peculiar knack at the Patent Office, which they do not possess, that they may exact bigger fees. In the case in question a Boston solicitor wrote to an inventor saying: "I have a way now of obtaining a patent in six hours after it reaches the Patent Office by the payment of $75, and I intend to have large fees paid me in excess of this for accomplishing that sort of a thing." The Commissioner shows this thing to be false, because, by the routine of the office, a case can not even go to the Examiner for examination until a day or two after it is filed, and then it is required 60 days to take its turn, and can be reached under the best circumstances in less than a week or two.

THE present population of New England can not be much less than 3,500,000. Twenty years ago it had a million more. Now in New Hampshire, and possibly Vermont; but the other four States have gained, and Massachusetts shows a gain of nearly 15 per cent. Maine and Rhode Island have gained rather less, and Connecticut rather more, than this percentage, and the percentage of gain in New England, as a whole, is more than 10. The area of New England is 62,116 miles, of which nearly a fourth part is uninhabited—so that the density of the population in the habitable portions is greater than almost anywhere in the country. Massachusetts, with 8,000 to 9,000 square miles, has more than 1,425,000 people—showing a density to the square mile of 183, or greater than that of most European countries. And it is constantly increasing in density. Within the last five years the gain of population in Massachusetts has exceeded 30,000 a year, or four to the square mile.

THE California millers have learned, in a most practical manner, that honesty is the best policy. A year or two ago considerable trade sprang up in the eastern markets in California flour, and many people liked it so well that a growing demand seemed likely. But the millers were in too great haste to make money out of their good name, and the following statement of the case from the *Commercial Bulletin* has a moral for other Pacific millers and other regions than California: "The great increase in the demand for 1869 was in proportion than that of wheat. The reason given is not creditable to our millers. Complaints come to us from various marts abroad that the extra flour sent out last year upon orders was not generally up to the standard, was inferior, not up to promised requirements, consequently made it must replace the wood, soon to be too scarce to burn, where people do not like coal dust and smoke. The deposits of peat seem to be as general and as extensive as those of coal in the land and much may be expected from them. A company called the "Central" has begun to make peat in Connecticut, three miles north of Meriden, on the Hartford and New Haven railroad, and the railroad, which has been paying nine dollars per ton for coal, can make, paying six dollars per ton, for a time, what prices will do service ton for ton with coal. The Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada has long used peat in preference to coal, as cheaper and as free from smoke and cinders. The Hartford and New Haven Road tested it thoroughly in their shops, foundaries and locomotives before adopting it. In August 20th, their engine "Dragon" made 1,000 miles on the road, with eighteen loaded freight cars, in twenty minutes less than schedule time. The president of the Central Company is Edwin J. Hulbert, a mining engineer, long known on the Lake Superior copper regions, and the inventor of its peculiar machinery is Napoleon Aubin, a Swiss, and editor of *Le Pays*, a leading Liberal paper of Montreal.

ALL things point to a marvellous growth in the insurance business, and as it involves the property interests of every property people, both as insured and insurers, it should be secured by every safeguard the law can devise. In this State and in this city, with the accumulation of wealth, there is a temptation to invest in this business, which does indeed pay great dividends if succeeding, but also calls for steep assessments if failing. Its very plexiness makes the business attractive, and should also entitle it to regard by the most careful legislation. A correspondent suggests that there are two great difficulties in the way of perfectly safe insurance in Pennsylvania. First, the absence of any law obliging companies starting to have an actual paid in capital for the benefit and security of insurers. Second, the non-existence, as in other States, of a State Insurance Superintendent, whose business and duty it is to inquire into the status and solvency of all companies seeking public underwriting, and report upon the condition annually of all. It is the absence of these two essential elements in our State, he says, that have opened a door to fraud, made underwriting precarious, and driven the business largely away from us to other parts, where safe guards are afforded to the uninsured insurers. Here is a chance for practical legislation, which we commend to the careful thought of voters and lawmakers.

THE point upon which was based the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts as to the control which can be exercised by the Legislature over railroads and other corporations is one of immense value to the public interest. By it the people, through their representatives, have power to reform any abuses, small or great, which corporations have exercised against them. In 1868 the Massachusetts Legislature passed an act requiring the Boston and Providence railroad to build a new depot at Lynn, and to make certain other local improvements and changes in their time table, which were deemed necessary to the public accommodation of the traveling public. With these requirements the company refused to comply, contending that they were unconstitutional. The Supreme Court decided against the railroad, declaring that the Legislature had the right and power to act as it did, under the reservation to the State, in the company's charter of incorporation, of the right "to amend, alter or repeal" said charter. This power, then, is all the people need to control railroad encroachments, as it indeed covers the whole ground.

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The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THERE will be a meeting of the Reform Executive Committee at the headquarters, Smithfield street, at two o'clock this afternoon.

GEN. NEGLEY, RUSSELL ERRETT and FELIX C. NEGLEY have appeared before the public with sundry statements relative to the appointment of Assessor, wherein they deny many things not charged, and avoid altogether the material point that Gen. NEGLEY's indorsement, whereon the appointment was obtained, was transferred from FELIX to ERRETT as the result of a negotiation. They deny that certain persons paid any money or gave a check. Now we charge that ROBERT W. MACKEY gave a $2,000 check, which was paid at the Allegheny National Bank, and that FELIX C. NEGLEY got the money.

THE attempt of the "organ" to discredit JOHN F. DRAVO, Esq., and the characterizing of his utterances as falsehoods, we were sure could result only one way. Against the word of Mr. DRAVO the word of the paper could have not a feather's weight. Nor was its own "correction" necessary to that gentleman. It might ease its own conscience, however, if it has any. The following from Mr. DRAVO leaves nothing to be said:

Editors Gazette:—I claim no exemption from any legitimate criticism you may deem proper to make upon my speeches in behalf of the reform movement; but when you impeach my "*veracity*," I beg leave to protest. In the speech of the Allegheny meeting, was that I had scarcely talked that day to a single Republican outside of strict party lines, and I had conversed with an unusual number, who did not assure me that they would vote a portion of the Reform ticket." This I stated upon my veracity. I so state now. I did have a friendly discussion with several committee men, and one candidate of the regular organization who, of course, dissented from my views; what they *admitted* I do not feel called upon to say. I wish no paper controversy. At the Allegheny meeting, and since I have as yet attended—I refrained from individual charges, while fully denouncing the general management of the Republican party. This I hope to continue to do. I cheerfully accord to every one of my fellow citizens the right to support and vote for such men and measures as their own judgment, unbiased by any one else, may determine, without any personal imputation from me, and claim the same right for myself.

Respectfully, yours, JOHN F. DRAVO.

THE speech on the Decay of American Commerce, which has been somewhat extensively circulated by General NEGLEY as his own, was prepared by the originators of the Chinese Emigration and Subsidy Scheme as a preliminary prospectus. It was desirable to have some member stand as its author, one who would at the same time use his influence in whatever way he could in behalf of the scheme. Gen. NEGLEY appeared in this character. In common parlance there was "a great deal of money in the bill"—for the originators. It is to be presumed that Gen. NEGLEY's interest was awakened purely by its merits—by its bearing on the labor question, probably, on which his constituents have a deep feeling. The speech which had this origin, was not, as it purports to have been, delivered in the House of Representatives or elsewhere, by Gen. NEGLEY or any one else. It was a piece of quackery from beginning to end. The object was a subsidy amounting to a vast number of millions of acres of land to speculators, and the publication of the speech as the production of Gen. NEGLEY and as having been delivered in Congress, is not likely to impress any one favorably. If the transaction is not a fraud, what is it?

GENERAL NEGLEY ON THE LABOR QUESTION.

The "organ" does not deny, nor can it deny, that General NEGLEY's pet measure in Congress is the grand "Oriental Steamship" scheme, for promoting Chinese emigration, and to which it is proposed to give some millions of acres of lands. He has selected it as a measure on which to spend his energies and influence,—rather, he has been selected to stand sponsor for it in the House of Representatives.

What reasons or considerations there are in the case, we will not now discuss, remarking simply that General NEGLEY's interest in the subject must have been of a recent origin, and not based on considerations relating to the welfare of his constituents.

The originators of the scheme have supported an influential lobby in Washington, and considerable sums of money are known to have been expended in their interest; and some have been so uncharitable as to charge that General NEGLEY is a paid advocate of the scheme, whereby he has been able during the late session to give expensive banquets and live quite beyond what any known means of his own would authorize. To refer to these things would perhaps be not strictly within the line we have laid down of examining freely and discussing openly the acts of a Representative; yet it is difficult to leave them out altogether from such a discussion.

Gen. NEGLEY is before his constituents as the champion of Chinese emigration. We prefer to believe that he holds that it is wise to introduce Chinese labor into our mills and factories, because it is cheaper, and as a practical solution of the labor question as we have it presented in Pittsburgh. In this light he stands in the present canvass, and he does not attempt to evade the issue. No word of defense is ventured in his behalf. The "Oriental" or Chinese Emigration Bill is his platform. As the champion of a subsidy scheme which in its operation would eventually displace the men who now fill our mills and factories and fill their places with Chinese, he is asking the support of these same workmen.

END OF THE TEMPORAL POWER.

Were Protestants given to pitying the Pope, they might pity him just now. When in trouble before he has always lifted up his voice and cursed his enemies with such hearty vehemence of wrath and indignation that any natural compassion one might feel for the old man at once gave place to disgust or half frightened horror. In his present straits we do not hear of his betaking himself to the old resource. For his silence several reasons can be conjectured, anyone of which may seem sufficient. By the action of the Vatican Council having been invested with infallibility, PIO NONO's increased wisdom may have suggested the folly of cursing under present circumstances; or having already poured out the entire volume of his wrath upon VICTOR EMANUEL, he may think that he has done all that is needful in that way, and may be quietly waiting for the denunciation to take effect; or feeling that something peculiarly elaborate and tremendous is demanded by the occasion, he may not yet have had time to construct an allocution of sufficient power. One may appear in due time.

It really appears that the temporal power, after so many centuries of duration, has at last come to an end. France is unable, and Austria, disgusted with the proclamation of the dogma of infallibility, is unwilling to do anything for its prolongation. Spain, for the same and other reasons, hails its overthrow with entire satisfaction. Neither in Austria nor in Spain is there any prospect that in the future any change of views will take place concerning the subject. Both those countries have outgrown the influences from which interposition might be expected—and with respect to France the same is probably true. Were she free from her present embarrassment, with a regular government of any form firmly established, it is by no means certain that she would again intervene, as in the course of the discussion to which the agitation of the infallibility dogma gave rise, a sentiment hostile to the French occupation of Rome became very widely diffused among the former supporters of the policy.

It is, however, not to be expected that devout Roman Catholics will at once renounce the hope of the restoration sooner or later of the temporal domain. They call to mind the sixty two years' sojourn at Avignon, and the several instances in which the present Pope and his predecessors have been fugitives and their regal authority has been set at naught; and fully believe that the present submergence is merely transient. Such confidence may be well founded—but those who entertain it perhaps fail to take due account of the change of times—and the many other changes which time has brought forth. Evidently the Catholic Church has everywhere lost its hold upon the minds of the educated laity, and thus can no longer control the secular powers. To become educated is now clearly the destiny of the masses in all christendom, and the future can be anticipated when only the truly devout will own the authority of the Pope. Temporal power, as giving a guaranty and presumption of his independence, is no longer necessary, as the recognition of his infallibility in all matters pertaining to the church will, of course, secure the acceptance of his decisions throughout the Catholic world. Indeed, the dogma may have been enacted in anticipation of the approaching overthrow of the temporal power, and under a supreme pontiff, incapable of error and having only spiritual functions, the ancient church may for a time flourish as never before.

WON'T ARGUE, BUT BELIEVES.

The "organ" asserts that we unblushingly attempt to deceive the people by taking the Crawford county vote as an estimate of the number of votes polled, and that the people know it; and therefore, while it is always ready for *argument*, as it says, it must decline any defense on that point.

This is a wise conclusion certainly, in view of the fact that we copied the vote from its own columns, and have never heard of any other. Will it inform its readers what other basis it would have us assume for its suppositious *ten thousand*, or how it is to escape the imputation of deliberate deceit and falsehood in manufacturing a statement so utterly unwarranted?

In answer, however, to the charge of *suppressing* the returns, it asserts only that "the County Committee are now at work on the estimate, and although it (the organ) does not speak by authority, it *believes* that it will be adopted, and a full report of all the votes published." And this, it says, is not to defend the Convention from our charges which are *silly and childish*, but only as the presentation of a *truth* against the misrepresentations throughout our whole article.

Well, "the County Committee is now at work," and this is "the truth," which is given by way of answer to our *misrepresentation* that the returns have been suppressed! What sort of *drivel* is this from a paper that professes to be always ready for argument? Could imbecility go further?

But then it believes that the system will be adopted, and a full report of the votes, thus *confessed to be still withheld from the people*, published, or, in other words, that the people may yet be allowed to see what it is their right to know, if agreeable to the State secret has been deposited.

The upshot is, however, that the organ believes these things, although it is careful to say that "it does not speak by authority."

It is the *belief* of the "organ" then, after having foully misrepresented this system, and used its best efforts to defeat it, that is to satisfy the people who have voted for it, and so condemned the principle on which its ticket was nominated! The people want reform, and it offers them its *unauthorized* belief! They ask for bread and it feeds them with *husks* from the fat crib of the Managers! Stunned by their clamor, and peppered all over with the hot shot from our batteries, it will not *argue* but it it cries out "Grace! Wait but a little while! Take us on trust! Vote our ticket! We *believe* that it will all be made right, although we had rather not commit the Managers to any *promises* of this sort. But we are very *old* now, and have always been *regular*." And so it mumbles its *credo* between its toothless gums, and crosses itself most devoutly, as though it could conjure this devil of "Reform" by its empty protestations and idle grimaces.

Yes! the "organ" is an old fox. It will not argue because it fears to make its readers acquainted with the objections to its ticket. It relies upon the idea that in the country they can see no other newspaper, and may be kept in blessed ignorance of the vices of the organization, and the corruption of the managers. We hold ourselves fortunate when we can extort from it either a shriek of agony, or a promise of amendment, or even the expression of a *belief* that the public will may possibly be respected by them at some future day—*after the election*. Those who trust, however, to expressions wrung only from fear or suffering, will wake up betimes to learn that they have only been bamboozled and befooled by men who are sharper than themselves.

CONSISTENCY AND MODERATION.

Our Teutonic contemporaries generally are somewhat disturbed by the very sudden change of tone on the subject of the war in many American journals, produced by the inauguration of a republic in France. The disturbance to which we refer varies in degree according to the temperament of the individual, and in some of them it is indignation, while in others it is contempt. To all thus moved the sudden change, so instantaneous a revolution of feeling perhaps seems to make manifest a want of depth and reason in the original sentiment which has given way on grounds so inadequate.

It must be admitted that the spectacle presented by some of our newspapers in their energetically performed somersault has been ridiculous enough, and well merits the scorn with which it has been treated by the Germans. The truth is that no American journalist was ever called upon to display enthusiasm for either of the belligerents. Of course we mean journalists of American birth. It was inevitable and neither ungraceful nor improper that Germans and French among us should entirely sympathize with their respective countrymen and wish them success. But for Americans to get into a state of vehement earnestness and to act the *role* of a partisan for either of the nations at war, was possible only on a onesided view of the quarrel. Some, remembering what France once did for our fathers, and considering the character of the Prussian Government and certain traits of the HOHENZOLLERNS, became at once warm supporters of the French. Others taking into account only the character of LOUIS NAPOLEON and abhorring Cæsarism, became at once just as warm supporters of the Prussians. Hence whenever the Emperor was dethroned and a Republic proclaimed, it seemed logical and right to desire if not to urge the suspension of hostilities. But this was to forget, or rather never to have known the real nature of the struggle between France and Germany. It was the outcome of hereditary antagonisms and inveterate feuds and prejudices. In these various grounds of hostility, these long standing animosities, American citizens could have no immediate part. And yet, there were obvious reasons why they should sympathize with Germany in the present conflict. The whole impartial world saw that Germany was unjustly assailed, and compelled to fight in self-defense. The character of German civilization also entitled her to preference before France. Both originally warlike nations and delighting in war, the French have never yet laid aside or outgrown the old martial fervor and love of glory, while the Germans have shown an unmistakable disposition to rest satisfied with the pursuits and conquests in peace. There may be, however, great danger of the revival in them of the old spirit. It remains to be seen how far the comparatively peaceful character which they have manifested for so long a time has been the result of culture rather than of the divided condition in which they have been kept. Their unity as an accomplished fact, and especially their successes over the French subject them to a fearful trial, and from the degree of moderation and self-restraint, or of arrogance and rapacity to be exhibited in their settlement of terms with the conquered, the world will learn what to look for in the future. In the moderation and peaceful temper of the royal house of Prussia there is perhaps no reason to place much confidence—and if the great German host show themselves ready to do the behests of their princes, or themselves to regard might as right, Europe may with reason tremble. At this moment democracy is probably dead in Germany, dazzled out of life by the triumph of HOHENZOLLERN politics and strategy, while the powers which would have interfered to save Imperial France from utter degradation, have been frightened by the proclamation of a Republic. The Germans having gained so complete a triumph, France having been utterly defeated, and also apparently revolutionized, America wishing well to both nations, may well watch the scene with intense concern for the fallen, and also with anxiety lest, in the consciousness of irresistible power and with none to question their doings, the victorious Germans, yielding to the impulses of revenge and avarice, may forfeit all claim to the admiration and respect of a people who have proved themselves by deeds capable of moderation in the hour of victory.

CAMERON AND THE CORRUPTIONS OF THE DAY.

The greatest and most menacing evil of the day is pecuniary corruption. It is the greatest evil of our society. Pennsylvania leads most of her sister States in the encouragement she lends to this foul cancer, which is eating at her vitals and sapping the strength of the republic. The most careless observer of the times cannot fail to be impressed with the growth of this vice in the past few years in the legislative halls of our State, and we think any attentive observer of the politics of Pennsylvania will agree, that no man in the Commonwealth has done so much in behalf of corruption as Mr. SIMON CAMERON, who claims to represent us in the Senate. Openly declaring that "every man has his price," he looks on all of his fellow men as dishonest, as his whole long life of over seventy years exhibits clearly he is himself. Thrice elected to the Senate of the United States in the face of the opposition of the honest men of all parties—he made many a *Lobo* and *Maniear* famous for the wicked bartering away of their votes, only to be met by the just indignation of their constituents. Never having received any position save through and by corruption, our "distinguished" and aged Senator feels no doubt that he is right and that "every man has his price." He has done much to spread this *dry rot*, which must be arrested or it will ruin the country. And still our Senator lives, and still the work goes on. Failing in the attempt to make nominations in his interest and that of the "Ring," Pennsylvania's representative on the Republican Congressional Committee plots as zealously for their defeat at the polls, through the willing representatives of the "Ring" scattered over the State, as he and they did to defeat GEARY last October, and CESSNA, COVODE, and others of the Congressional ticket the year before. To-day, wishing for the defeat of MYERS, O'NEILL and possibly others of the Philadelphia delegation, KILLINGER, of the Lebanon district and others, our "honored" Senator is secretly urging his "friends" to knife them in the quick. All this in the interest of corruption and under the banner of "every man has his price."

CAMERON has been singularly unsuccessful in getting men of his stamp on the ticket as candidates for the State Senate this fall, in districts which our friends ought to carry. We caution them in such districts to watch the *ring* there. Where the rascals have bought a nomination for a man they will own, let the people do as the masses are doing here, cast off the ring leaders and place before the people men worthy of their confidence and esteem. Thus will corruption receive its death blow, and CAMERON and the ring learn that "every man" has not his price.

THE Free-Trade calumny that the people are taxed for the manufacturers of Pennsylvania and New England has its own refutation among the people in the hands of glass and wool and cotton and flax that are multiplying in every county in the Mississippi Valley, that are rapidly increasing throughout all the South, that are building up communities of artizans and workmen point to the Pacific slope. The farmers about Eagle, Illinois, are Protectionists since they have learned practically that the establishment of a single factory makes a paying home market for their products which would have afford so much profit when shipped to Chicago, only forty miles away. Thus does every new centre of manufacturing imbue the farmers with protection principles, for they learn by experience to believe in supporting institutions which they find secure them home markets, quicker sales and better profits. For this reason there is sound cause for rejoicing in the growth of Calfornia's manufacturing interests, as shown by reports just made: The returns for the current year foot up $75,000,000 of annual product against $50,000,000 ten years ago. There are 5,700 men employed in the large establishments of San Francisco alone, who receive $5,000,000 annually, and add $10,000,000 to the material. The foundry work earns $3,000,000, tool works $5,000,000, sugar refineries $1,000,000, woolen mills $3,000,000, furniture $3,000,000, flour mills $2,000,000, railroads and bridges $5,000,000, and mills the same, and other industries the residue.

A NOVEL ceremony for this country, and one which may be indicative of the progress of Romanism, took place in Cincinnati a few days ago. It was the ceremony of the translation of saints relics. Twenty females were the wife of St. Aurelliana, a virgin martyr of the second century, who is supposed to have been a member of the family of the Roman Emperor Aurelian. These remains and the sarcophagus which contained them were brought from the Roman catacombs and Archbishop Purcell performed the solemn rites of their transfer to the chapel of St. Clare Convent, occupied by the Franciscan Sisters of the Poor. They were presented by Mrs. Peters, who endowed the convent, and was the first woman ever permitted to hear mass in the tomb of St. Peter. The remains were prepared for the ceremony with great care. The bones, which were incomplete, were first imbedded in wax in their proper relative positions, and the rest of the body was then constructed of the same material. They presented a natural and almost life-like appearance. At the close of the ceremonies in the chapel, which included a sermon and benediction by the Right Reverend Archbishop, the remains were carried in procession and placed in a sarcophagus, in a tomb which had been prepared for their reception.

THE St. Louis capital removers rejoice because Governor Hayes says he will furnish credentials to any persons desiring to be delegates for Ohio at the Capital Removal Convention in Cincinnati, October 25th. The scheme, however, gets fuller development from Virginia, through the Richmond *Enquirer*. That paper believes the welfare of Virginia and the Middle States would be more benefitted than injured by the change. It likes "this great and youthful giant of the West, for the grand spirit of the Mississippi is like that noble river jealous of no one; but generous and brave, hospitable and fearless." "No," exclaims the *Enquirer* in perrordion; "let us have faith in this great heart of the nation, and let us felicitate ourselves upon the direct communication we are about to enjoy with it; let us trust it and confide in it, and look upon it as the refuge of the true spirit of the American Republic against the rotting-place of the hopes of an oppressed and true people, whose oppressions have come of outrages upon the principles of Republicanism and liberty. The Mississippi forever!"

WHOEVER has been accosted on the cars with the invitation "buy a prize package?" need no longer fear being humbugged. For has not a Cincinnati reporter interviewed one whom he designates the Prize-Candy King and settled that question? This manufacturer makes all his own candy, a ton or two per day, packages, boxes and everything but jewelry. That he buys by the bushel, very cheap. Though it is heavily plated and of exquisite design, its cost is small because it is stamped in thousands by machinery, and the great expense is in the first design. Then the pop-corn man is called in by the thousand millions yearly, and a profit of a cent or two on each one mounts up well. The money and watches are put in as advertisements, and for the same reason no blanks are permitted. Such are the secrets of the trade as now first made public.

IT appears that the accidental repeal of the old law permitting the temporary appointment of heads of government bureaus and departments, in the absence of the actual heads, is due to the sweeping nature of the repealing clause of the new Patent Office codifying act, prepared by Senator ANTHONY, of Rhode Island. It is a nice question, if this repeal is held to be binding, whether the appointments and decisions of Acting Secretary of State Davis, of Acting Secretary of the Treasury Richardson and Acting Attorney General Talbot are in force and binding.

THE soldiers, sailors and marines of West Virginia, Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania are all invited to join in a jolly reunion at Moundsville, West Virginia, on Thursday coming, September 22d. It is desired that companies of regiments, companies and batteries strive to have their comrades present as organizations with the fullest possible ranks, and that all the bands, martial music, &c., be brought along. If this affair succeeds, may it be but preliminary to many in coming years.

IT is denied, on the authority of Senator Morton, that the English mission was tendered to him. It is said, also, that the State Department has no knowledge of the mission having been tendered to a Western gentleman, although it appears to be generally understood that Gen. Grant has made such a tender —to Mr. Orth, perhaps.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Chalons is the great seat of the Champagne wine trade. There is one merchant there who holds four millions of bottles as his ordinary stock. His cellars, excavated in the chalk rocks, are six miles long, and are traversed with tramways through which loaded wagons are driven.

Chicago has in all 297,718 inhabitants, 45,592 dwellings, had 3,907 deaths last year, and has 694 miles of streets. Cook county, Chicago and outside the city, has 50,991 inhabitants and 61 manufactories. Chicago had 109,260 in 1860.

The colony of Baptists proposed some time ago by Professor Foray, of Chicago, has been fully organized, with a joint capital stock of $200,000, divided into shares of $50 each. A tract of forty thousand acres has been selected in Arkansas, and the by-laws forever exclude everything which tends to corrupt and debase a community. They will establish a university, with a view to make it an educational center for the Southwest.

Besides the German steamers Leipzig and Berlin now laid up at Baltimore, there are nine sail vessels, and freight for them is accumulating rapidly, there being enough for four instead of two steamships.

Some weeks ago a cargo of refuse salt was purchased at Goderich for Bruce mines, Canada, for the purpose of trying the experiment of extracting the copper from the ore, by means of salt and sulphuric acid, without smelting. The experiment succeeded, and a new branch of trade is likely to result.

At Wallack's Theater the time at which the season will open is never announced until every other theater is in full blast. The names of the plays and the performers are with elaborate pains concealed, up to the last moment, from the theatrical critics and newspaper people generally, and the orchestra, with ostentatious simplicity, is called "the band."

A singular phenomenon occurred in a small section of country around Birch Creek, Pittsylvania county, Virginia, last week. From a small cloud which hung like a dark spot in the clear sky, the rain descended for hours in a perfect sluice. The creek in a little while became a vast and raging river, and the torrent swept away everything before it.

Apples are more abundant this year than ever before throughout the country. Ten cents a bushel is the Maine price, and have them for the taking is the rate in New Hampshire.

Although the Boston Fusiliers are called light infantry, there were in the first platoon on the last parade, thirteen men whose weights varied from 190 to 220 pounds each.

Four months ago a colored man was suspected of attempting to steal a bit of rope, worth thirty cents. He was thrown into jail, kept there ever since until the other day when he was tried, on slight testimony convicted, and, although eighty years old, sentenced to twenty-four hours imprisonment and ten lashes upon the bear back. The days of chivalry are rebuilding.

The Lansing, Michigan, *Republican* says a series of hippodrome trots are coming off around this State. Enterprising towns raise a purse of $5,000, and St. Louis and Chicago horses trot for it. The horses that win in one town enter the next, and so on from town to town, and that way $10,000 or $20,000 is made in pools from greenies who go to see the sport.

A Sydney letter of July 20 says: "For several years past climactic changes of a marked character have been observed in Australia. Those of the past month have been more remarkable than any. A few days ago snow to the depth of six inches might be found within forty miles of Sydney. Further inland Jupiter Plains has been reported supreme, converting lakes into a white man never before saw water, into immense reservoirs, which will last flocks and herds for years. Gales, if not of these children. If you find any boy of these children. If you find any boy or girl complaining, call for the class book and records and see what is wrong in it. Inquire and you will find children that have not been punished in any way in three and four years, others once or twice, others occasionally and then some much oftener. Obedience and order is a necessity of these schools, add that requires discipline, firmly, kindly, and justly administered. Mothers should not, as they do sometimes, when they wish to get their child discharged, array themselves against the teacher. If they have no money consideration allowed those that have the charge of them is so small that they will become discouraged, and no one will be willing to take their place and risk their character, reputation and money. We make this statement as due to the public and the soldier, and the State as well as Mr. Taylor, and now only wish to say that we hope Mr. Taylor will have the encouragement and cooperation of every lover of soldiers' orphans in this good work in which he is engaged and in which he spares neither money, labor or time.

Hereafter, I hope, if persons hear any report unfavorable to this school, that they will go to the school and report the facts of the case to Mr. Taylor, and they will find him at seasonable and reasonable hours, ready to give them every opportunity to ascertain the facts of the case. The three State officers keep these schools so closely under their care that it is very difficult for any abuse to creep into them without their knowledge.

C. CONNFORTH,
State Inspector and Examiner Soldiers' Orphans' Schools.

PHILLIPSBURGH ORPHANS' SCHOOL.

"Alleged Inhuman Treatment of a Soldier's Orphan at Phillipsburgh."

To the Editor of the Commercial:

In your paper of a recent date I noticed an article with the above quoted caption. The 694 children, wards of Inman, Cook county, outside the city, has 50,991 inhabitants and 61 manufactories. Chicago had 109,260 in 1860.

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C. CONNFORTH,
State Inspector and Examiner Soldiers' Orphans' Schools.

THE TWIN REPRESENTATIVES.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The friends of representative government have reason to thank you for speaking right out in regard to the authorship of Gen. Negley's "speeches." Nobody who knows him has ever supposed for a moment that it was his own, and now that he has been defeated and publicly punished for obtaining goods on *false pretenses*, we merely laugh at the "counterfeit presentment" which is paraded to cheat the *voter* into the belief that the Representative is really a man of mark, who understands the interests of his constituents, and knows how to enforce them. And thus it is that a district with so much good material in it as this district with so much good material in it as this district with so much good material in it as this

Jas T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

$10,000

EIGHT PER CENT. TEN YEAR MOUNT WASHINGTON BONDS.

FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST. Exempt from all Local Taxation. Interest payable semi-annually, February and August, at our office.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, September 19, 1870.

The demand for money continues active, which is pretty generally met by the banks to their customers. The increase in the volume of business by our leading houses has assisted to increase more the activity in monetary affairs, and the only embarrassment felt now in the market is the scarcity of bank notes. This scarcity prevails generally with the banks and many of the banking firms. The express charges to bring currency from New York is quite a tax and unnecessarily onerous, which parties benefited are unwilling to bear, except in great emergencies. A good deal of very fair and smooth paper was placed by some of the brokers to-day at from 10 to 12 per cent. a year.

—The New York *Herald* of Sunday says: The banks seem to have exhibited considerable apprehension for the future of money, despite the ease in the market the past week, for in their statement this afternoon they exhibit a reduction of $3,338,000 in loans. The deposits have fallen off to the same extent, while the custom payments on mercantile account have led to a decrease of over $2,000,000 in specie. The loss in surplus reserve is only $320,000—leaving the banks with $9,000,000 for any contingency of the fall demand for currency in the interior.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '62	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds '64	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	112	112	112
U. S. Bonds '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '67	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '68	110¾	110¾	110¾
10-40s	106½	106½	106½
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	112
U. S. 10-40s	106¾
5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¾
5-20s, January and July, 1867	110¾
5-20s, January and July, 1868	110¾
Union Pacific Railway	80
CentraPacific Railway	92
Currency Pacifics	110¾

—The upward speculation in the stock market halted, and prices declined a fraction in the afternoon. The large holders of stocks, according to report, have made long time loans and are prepared to advance prices at an early day. The features continue New York Central and Hudson, Lake Shore, Ohio and Mississippi, Northwestern preferred, St. Paul, Rock Island and Pacific Mail.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. F. Hutchinson's stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 19, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Cent'l & Hudson	93½	92¾	92¾	92	91¾
Do Scrip	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Erie	23½	23	23¾	23¾	23¾
Reading	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Harlem	133				
Michigan Cent'l				118¾	
Lake Shore	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Illinois Central				132¾	
Cleve. & Pitts	107	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
Chicago & N. W.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Do preferred	87¾	87¾	87	87¾	87¾
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
St. Paul	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Do preferred	81½	82	81¾	82¾	80¾
Wabash		52¾		52¾	
Do preferred		78		78	
Fort Wayne		94		94	
Ohio & Miss	34¾	34¾	34¾	35¾	35¾
Chi. & Alton		114		114	
W. U. Tel		34¾		34¾	
Quicksilver		13		13	
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Adams Express		68½		68½	
Wells-Fargo		40¾		40¾	
American		30¾		30¾	
United States		37		37	
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	91¾	92¾	...	1
N. Y. Central scrip	88	87¾	...	¼
Erie	24	23¾	...	¼
Reading	96¾	96¾	...	...
Harlem	132½	133½	...	1
Illinois Central	132¾	132¾	...	...
Lake Shore	93	92¾	...	¼
Cleve. and Pitts	106½	106¾	¼	...
North western	82¾	82¾	...	...
Do. preferred	87¾	87¾	...	...
Rock Island	104½	103¾	...	¾
St. Paul	63¾	63¾	...	...
Do. preferred	81¾	82¾	¾	...
Wabash	52¾	52¾	...	...
Do. preferred	78	78	...	...
Fort Wayne	94½	94	...	½
Ohio and Miss	34¾	33¾	...	1
Pacific Mail	42¾	43¾	1	...
Adams Express	69¼	68½	...	¾
Gold	113¾	113¾	...	...

—The recent failure in Boston of a large commission house, which at the time of its suspension was some $2,700,000 indebted to New England manufacturing corporations, has moved the Boston *Journal* to some plain words upon the "system" which thus enables a commission house to be in debt to larger an amount to the owners of mills. The *Journal* commiserates with the unfortunate stockholders in this special case. These stockholders are scattered over New England, and many of them will receive the first intimation of their loss when they watch the quotations of stock or apply for their next annual dividend. The trouble in matters of this kind lies in the fact that stockholders of great corporations really know little or nothing of the method of business adopted by their agents, and especially the treasurers of these corporations, and are therefore in a great measure at the mercy of the official mentioned. Thus may it happen by the negligence or the connivance of the treasurer of a corporation that, as in the case mentioned above, a commission house may be in debt to the corporation for hundreds of thousands of dollars which should really be in the hands of the financial agent of the corporation. If a stockholder, more careful than the others, should ask the treasurer "Why did you not insist upon a monthly statement?" he will probably receive the reply that "it is the system." As "the system" seems to be at fault, the only remedy for this condition of affairs is for stockholders to attend at the annual meetings of corporations, and, if necessary, to protest against and prevent such risks of their property.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, September 19, 1870.

REMARKS—The market continues to move along slowly, presenting nothing that is very new or interesting, so far as relates to prices, and but few changes have taken place. Dealers generally are disposed to wait a little longer to see how matters will turn; trade is evidently improving, and the leading houses are making very active preparations for the fall trade. The spring operations were very extensive, exceeding in magnitude any previous year, and there is no reason why the coming fall should not be of a similar description. Printers ink does not cost much—just try the CommerCial and you will not be disappointed. Judicious advertising will always be found a good investment. Now is the time that country merchants are looking around to see where they can obtain goods at the lowest prices, and business men should put this matter off, as delays are dangerous. Flour—The market was steady, with a fair jobbing demand. Holders are firmer in their views and not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. The receipts have improved since our last, 1,160 barrels being received. The leading houses are well supplied with good standard brands of flour. The mills having an ample supply of wheat on hand, are running to their full capacity, and have as many orders as they can fill.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market was steady, with a good trade demand; the leading houses have a good stock on hand, being well prepared for the fall trade. Soda Ash, refined 5@5¾ cent., 3¾@4¼ common, 4¾@5 cent. Potash, 7@7½c. Pearls 9@9¼c.

APPLES—The receipts continue to increase since our last; 200 bbls were among the receipts. Prices have undergone no material change. We can report sales at various prices, ranging from $2 00@3 00 per barrel.

CHEESE—Is more plenty in the market, and prime sweet fetches 8@8½ bid.

BEANS—Dull at $1 50@2 ₱ bush, outside figure for choice navy.

CEMENT—Market well supplied; sales of Pittsburgh Hydraulic at $2 25@2 75 ₱ bbl; Louisville at $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—The market can scarcely be called so firm. The receipts have largely increased since our last, 58 packages being among the arrivals. We can report sales of common roll, suitable for table use, at 28@30c; medium 22@24c; fair 18@21 ₱ lb.

FEED—The market is steady and unchanged at the following rates: Shorts, $1 00 ₱ cwt; chopped corn and oats, $1 80 ₱ cwt; chopped corn $2 00 ₱ cwt; bolted corn meal $1 ₱ bush; bran, $1 00 ₱ cwt; shipstuffs, $1 00 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 80 ₱ cwt.

BROOMS—Have been again reduced in price. We quote: No 1 Shaker $4 ₱ doz at 4 75; Shaker No 2 ₱ doz $4 25; Hurl No 1 ₱ doz $4 50; Hurl No 1 ₱ doz $4 00; Hurl No 2 ₱ doz $3 75; Braid No 1 ₱ doz $4 25; Braid No 2 ₱ doz $4 00; Round Hurl ₱ doz $3 25; Plain Hurl ₱ doz $2 50, and Western common $2 00.

ONIONS—We can report a decided improvement in the market. The good time is evidently drawing near. The leading houses report the market in a healthy condition. Country dealers are beginning to arrive. Prices have undergone no quotable change as compared with the Eastern figures. The only wonder is how can goods be disposed of at the present prices. We quote as follows:

COFFEE—Sales Java at 27@27½c; Rio, fair to choice, 19@22½c ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14½c; A coffee 13½; C coffee 13½; extra 13¾; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; 12c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10½@ 11½c; Havana, in boxes, 11½@12c; Molasses sugars 9½@11½c, being an advance of ½c ₱ lb.

SYRUPS—Prices unchanged; 55 ₱ gallon for strictly choice; 50c for common. Chicago and Cincinnati extra No 1 $1 20@1 22, and pure No 2, 85c ₱ gallon.

FLOUR—The market is quiet, firm and unchanged. Stores and mills are well supplied, and report a fair trade and jobbing demand. Receipts since our last have been heavy being 1,160 barrels. The current rates were as follows: New wheat flour from store at $6 00@8 25; old Minnesota $7 75 good winter brands, $8 00@9 50; Snow Flake $7 00. Mills: National (white wheat) bakers' $7 75, sacks $7 50; Iron Handle (southern amber) bbls $6 90; sacks $6 40; Morning Glory, bbls, $6 40; sacks $6 30; Palmetta, bbls $6 75; sacks $6 40.

POTATOES—Regular sales at 55@60c ₱ bushel; Jersey Sweets at $4@4 50, and Baltimore $5 50@4 00 ₱ bbl.

HUSKS—Are sold in a regular way at 3@3½c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Receipts still continue light, being 509 boxes since our last. Sales: Western Reserve 12½@13c factory 13½@14c; Goshen 14½@15½.

SEEDS—The demand and timothy is improving. Small lots were reported at $2 50@3 75 per bushel. Clover prices unsettled. Flax-seed sold at $2 15@2 20 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was a dull one, prices being very uncertain. We can only figure:

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-5 cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½-5 cans $3 25; 1 ₱ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

CANDLES—We are reported sales of 15½c for month; 20c for star, and 18@19 for stearine ₱ lb.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 1, $5 50 ₱ bbl; No. 2, $5; No. 3, $4; No. 1 6-c; oatmeal A, and B, $ barrel; 200 lbs $10; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

CHICKENS—Spring fair; sales ranging at 40, 50 @60c ₱ pair; old at various prices.

EGGS—The receipts were moderate and so was the demand; we can report sales at 18@20c.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied; prices have undergone no change; we note sales at $1 60@1 65 ₱ bushel.

WHISKEY—Dull and drooping; highwines 36c; proof whisky $1 05; old according to quality $1 20.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, September 20, 1870.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was somewhat unsettled, with a disposition on the part of dealers to hold off. The sales were necessarily limited, principally favoring buyers, who did not seem very anxious to take any advantage of the same.

CRUDE.

The market was far from being an active one. The rates were principally nominal as follows: Spot 93@93½c; sellers option, all year, 93@93½c; buyers option, all year, 10c; September, sellers option, 97½c; buyers 95½.

SALES.

1,000 bbls, S. O., September.....93½c.

REFINED.

The market exhibited more strength. The sales were but moderate, and quotations ranged as follows: spot 26½c; September 26c; October 25c; September to December 24½c.

SALES.

1,500 bbls, September 27th, delivery.....26½c

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, September 19—Closing 17—Crude in bulk firmer; 13c generally asked; 1,000 bbls sold for October at 12¾c, and 750 bbls for spot delivery at 12½c; crude for shipping order steadily held, with 4,500 bbls sold reported at 17c. Refined—Trade is firm market, with less trade; sales 5,000 bbls. Spot dull at 25½c; 2,000 bbls for October, 25c, and 500 bbls each, month, from September to December, 25c. Philadelphia delivery—Trade quiet and steady; prices are unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls refined, October, at 25c; spot, 25½@ 26¼c; latter part of the month, 25½c.

TITUSVILLE, September 19—*The Herald* says: There was but a moderate inquiry upon the street to-day, and the most liberal transactions limited. The prices upon both sections of the road remained unchanged, though the feeling, for a very little difference was manifest, was weaker at the close. Upon the lower creek buyers were offering $2 20 for oil delivered, while sellers are asking $3 25@3 30@3 35 for the heavier oils. Upon the upper creek from $1 15 to $3 20 was bid, with sellers at $3 25@3 25. The market closed quiet and dull.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	3 20
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 20
1,000 bbls from upper creek	3 15
750 bbls upper creek	3 15
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 20
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 20
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 25
1,000 bbls lower creek, H. G	3 30
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 35

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 19—Market quiet and firm at $3 25@3 30.

FRANKLIN, September 19—Market unsettled and quiet at $3 10@3 15@3 20 on road, but $3 15 is generally paid.

ROUSEVILLE, September; 19.—Market quiet; offers at 3?; asking $3 10.

TITUSVILLE, September 19.—Market dull at $3 20@3 25 on upper creek.

PHILADELPHIA, September 19.—Market firm. Pale light straw to standard white 25½@ standard white 26½@27c.

OIL CITY, September 19, 3:00 A. M.—Market extremely quiet; disposition to operate on either side; nominally $3 25 on Lower Creek, and $3 35 at Oil City, for regardless.

[By Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Line.]

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 19—Market quiet, steady and unchanged. Crude nominally $2 20@2 25 for light oil, and $1 30@1 35 for gravity oil; no sales reported.

TITUSVILLE, September 19—A new well has been struck on the Wilkins farm, which is pumping, by actual count, 500 barrels per day. It is owned by Lord & Merhart, and is next to the Red Walking Beam well.

NEW YORK, September 19—Crude 12½@12¾c. Refined 25½c for September, 25c for October. Market quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, September 19—September 25½c; 20th September 26½c bid, 26½c asked; October to December 24¾@25c. Crude 11½.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.
James Wilkins	149
Fisher Bro	222
G F Palmer & Co	222
Fisher Bro	118
Fisher Bro	78
Union Oil Works	373
Fairview Oil Works	444
Total	4,180

H W C Tweddle.

Crude oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

P & R Pet co to Jas Wilkins, 16 obls; Tuna King to Wm McCutcheon, 227 do; Owner to Tack Bros, 222 do; Tuna Chess to Pennock & Bowman, 74 do; A Hull to G F Palmer & co, 222 do; O Goodrich to Tack Bros, 89 do; L W Young to Fisher Bro, 78 do; T Hazlett to sunbeam Oil Works, 148 do; L W Young to Fisher Bro, 78 do; Fisher Bros to Fagan Oil Works, 370 do; L W Young to Union Refining co, 370 do; P & R to Jas Wilkins, 362 do; J A Barlow to Fairview Oil Works, 444 do; T Chess to H W C Tweddle, 74 do.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

Fawcett, Logan & Co, 340 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

H Kechner 150 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

J A McKee, 631 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

M Myers & Co 500 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Frew & Wagner, 210 bbls to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.

Felton, Marvin & Co, 106 bbls to Logan Bros, & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston & Bro, 50 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

J S Kirkpatrick 45 bbls to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.

Bruno & Wagner, 197 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bros, 199 bbls to Warder, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

M Kelley, 246 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 522 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bros, 306 bbls to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Works, 210 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Bruno & Wagner, 157 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

P Weisenberger, 156 bbls, to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments for the day.....4,581 bbls.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, September 17—Bagging firm; stock light; 2½@3c. Cotton dull and lower middling 19½c. Flour firmer at $5 25 for extra family. Grain dull; wheat at 95@1 25; corn 90c; rye 80c; oats 45c. Provisions firmer; mess pork $26 bams, sugar cured, 24c; sides of bacon 14½@17½c; bulk meats 12½@13½c; 16½c. Lard in tierces 16c; in kegs 16c. Whisky $1 06@1 07. Small sales of tobacco to-day, 60 hhds at $4@6 75 for trashed; 8 hhds 7 75 for common to good sound regs $7@21 50 for common leaf to good; market firm.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, September 19, 1870.

REMARKS.—The run of cattle was about the same as that of last week, and there was little difference in the quality. There was a limited number of prime cattle, and they went off readily at fair prices. The great bulk were grass-fed steers, heifers and cows, and sold heavily at the rates given below. There was a good inquiry for stockers, and more could have been sold. For this line of stock there will be a brisk demand for some time to come. The following were the ruling rates at the close of the market: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers, $7 50@7 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $7 25@7 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $6 75@6 50; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $4 50@5 50; Stock steers, 800 to 1,000, 4 50@5 50.

Mr. McKeown, Clerk of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, gives the following as the number of cars of cattle received during the past week, the points from whence shipped, and by whom:

ILLINOIS.	Cars.	ILLINOIS.	Cars.
S. Tillett	3	M. Varner	1
E. Katz	3	S. Shamburg & H	6
S Keefer	3	J. & G. Shamburg	4
Marks & Bro	4	S. Krauss	2
R. Lowenstine	3	W. Shea	1
Rothschilds & Zigler	1	Hazelwood & B	2
J. Lowenthal	1	Prepaid	5
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
P. A. Blue	1	Needy & Bro	4
Holmes, L. & G	3	Rosenwald & K	2
Clark & Guthrie	3	D. Boyd	2
Total			48

Cattle.

The following are the sales as reported by dealers, with the numbers sold and prices received:

Snee & Chamberlain sold 50 head common Chicago mixed steers and heifers, at $4 00@ 5 50.

Sol. Kaufman disposed of 15 head Washington county cattle, at $5 50@6 00.

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass sold a lot of 20 mixed Indiana stock, at $4 25@6 25; a bunch of 20 Chicago steers at $5 50@6 00.

Carr & McCallister sold 50 Missouri cows and heifers at $2 25@3 00.

S. Trauerman offered and sold 200 Chicago mixed at $5 00@7 75.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 20 head Ohio cattle at $5 50@7 00.

J. Needy sold some 40 head mixed Ohio and Illinois at $5 00@7 00.

Marks & Bro. disposed of 142 mixed Chicago and Ohio steers and heifers at $4 75@8 00.

Greenwald & Kahn offered 36 head prime cattle which were sold at $8 00@8 25, weight 1,350 average, and a bunch of common steers and heifers at $5 75@7 50.

Shamburg & Hass offered and sold 153 head Chicago mixed at $5 00@8 25.

S. Lowenstine sold 113 mixed Chicago, cows, steers and heifers at $ 00@7 00.

Hogs.

The stock of hogs is steady on the increase. The only sales we heard of was a lot of 13 by Sol Kaufman at $9 50. The market may be stated thus: Extra Philadelphia, $10@10 25 good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $9 75@ good to prime New York, 225 to 250 lbs, $9 50; 175 light stock hogs, 80 to 100, lbs, $8 00@9 50.

Sheep.

The stock was heavy and the market dull and heavy. Much of the stock on hand would have to go over. We made a note of one sale of 114 head Allegheny and Beaver county sheep and lambs at an average of $3 ₱ head. Large and small parcels were disposed of at about the following figures: Extra, to 110 lbs, $5@5 25; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 25@4 75; fleece to fair, 75 to 80 lbs $3 50@3 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 00@3 25; four, five and six dollars by the head, 50@$1 50. We should state that country sheep dealers declare they will cut off our supply of mutton if better prices do not soon rule. Do nothing of the kind, but do bring down your prices to suit the times. You will find no difficulty in disposing of at living prices. Let common and scalawags go to grass; they are not wanted.

Milch Cows

We heard of no sales. The ruling prices range, however, from $35 to $80, as to quality.

Horses and Mules.

None were offered, and we have no quotations to give.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, September 19, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Telegraph at 8 A. M.; and Granite State at 11 A. M. River falling; cloudy and cool.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Hogue, Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Chiefetain.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Belle.....J. P. Smith.....Geneva.

Departed.

Elector.....Boogher.....Geneva.
E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Chiefetain.....Phillips.....Geneva.

METAL MARKS—Eighteen inches.

The marks at the foot of Wood street indicated a stage of water of 4 feet 4 inches and a fine weather during the day was pleasant. On the landings trade was dull, with a fair amount of activity on the slack water.

THE steamer Mollie Moore, Capt. George D. Moore, is landing at New Orleans for St. Louis.

BOATS have not frozen in the mouth of Cairo with all the freight they want.

THE J. B. Dunham, the first boat built at Memphis since 1862, made a trial Wednesday, and gave perfect satisfaction.

THE fine packet Belle, Captain J. P. Smith, takes her departure to-day at 4 P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva. The Belle is a very excellent boat, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. The fine cabin is well kept, and those passengers have the best of attention.

THE Engineer-in-Chief, U. S. A., at Mobile, is charged with the survey of the Coosa and Tombigbee rivers, with a view to determine what appropriation is necessary for their improvement. A party is already at work on the Coosa, and will soon commence on the Tombigbee.

THE Vicksburg *Times* says: "Moses Gibbs, mate of the W. B. Arthur, put off that steamer at this port one thousand bars of railroad iron that three hours. Fast time that. The iron was brought over the V. & M. Railroad, and Flanagan, belonging to the Alabama and Chattanooga Railway."

LOUISVILLE.—A dispatch says: Freights are offering freely, but the great trouble is in getting them hauled to Portland This trouble would be to a considerable extent removed, provided the city authorities would put a sufficient force at work on Portland avenue to have it finished right away. The steamboat interest demands it, and it should be done by all means.

THE United States Mail Line boats on the slackwater leave daily at 8A.M. and 5 P.M. These boats are side wheelers, well fitted, especially for the trade and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Capt. A. S. Carlile, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers to be found.

THE Essayons is just starting out from New Orleans to renew operations at the Southwest Pass. Engineer Humphreys proposes to make modifications she is receiving are expected to greatly increase her dredging power, as she will combine the screw and the stern scraper. The Essayons would have been ready some time ago but for the difficulty in procuring the proper outfit in New Orleans. Work on the rapids above and below is going on satisfactorily.

MIDDLEPORT, O., September 19—*The Press* says: The Jonas Powell, will be picking up her tow last Friday, at Cincinnati, such a fine boat containing 380 barrels of salt, which had been stolen from the Fleetwood Grant, of Cincinnati. The sale, valued about $600, is a total loss. The Powell will sail on the boat. The Marine Dock Company will have it moved to the south model barge the latter part of this week. It is 100 feet in length, 33 feet beam and 7 feet hold. These barges cost $7,000. During 1869 the Kanawha Salt Transportation Company shipped 40,000 barrels of salt to the various markets above and below Albany, for the Ohio River Salt Company. Much more would have been shipped had it not been for navigation being suspended at the falls. The Ohio River Salt Company received from the various companies in the association 148,183 bushels of salt, and from the Kanawha Salt Company 167,028 bushels, manufactured during August.

ONE of the St. Louis river reporters yacht struck. Listen. Jennie Bonne, excursions or evening sails beneath the moonlight are very enjoyable. (Capt. Carpenter of the Jennie yacht is giving a few of the favored class evening sails. Very delightful. Our river-loving citizens ought by all means to purchase and keep this fine little craft at our port.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

Well, now don't, friend Evans. Don't care much for the steamer, don't care much for the moonlight; don't care much for swiftly gliding yachts, but the pretty faces of the sailors on the yacht; that's the point. Please make a note of it.—*St. Louis Republican.*

We feel seriously disposed to learn that the party arrived safely at home all sound after their wonderful trip across the "Big Muddy."

STEAMBOATMEN on the upper Missouri are anticipating for many times the usual transporting Government supplies. The Sioux City *Journal* says: "There is in the neighborhood of 1,800 tons of these supplies to be transported to the different posts along the upper Missouri before the close of navigation this fall, and they claim that there are not boats enough to be secured for this purpose, unless the Government pays a sufficiently large price to make the business profitable. It is expected that the Peninah will take a trip of Government stores, at present waiting transportation in the wholesale ones on the levee, and that the Farragut will take the Reese's trip, while the Key Lodge, as has been ordered by her owners, will go to St. Louis for repairs. This leaves but a number of available boats on the upper Missouri entirely inadequate for the amount of transportation which will be required. The freight is expected to be on hand about the middle of October. Here is a chance for some low water boats to get good trips for a season.

A NEW BOAT BUILT AT MEMPHIS.—Cost as follows: The *Avalanche* says her cost is much less than was anticipated, and far below what the same kind of a boat would have cost when up at points on the Ohio. The entire expenditures foot up $12,500. Hull, 152½ feet long, 36 feet beam, 5½ hold, timbers 10 by 5 inches, 24 inches apart from forward to amidship and 16 aft; hull plank 1¼ inches thick forward and 3 inches aft; square knuckles or gunwales added, with a full round bow and broad square stern; two boilers 20 inches in diameter, 34 feet long, with two 14-inch flues in each. Two cylinders 12½ inches diameter and 4 feet stroke; piston 16 feet diameter, 20½ feet length and 14 inches width of buckets; donkey engine for steam capstan. 7-inch cylinder. 20 stroke; rigging, blocks, tackle, derricks for sparring and also for hoisting small boats, constructed in every particular. Her cabin, built of Upper Mississippi pine, is light, neat, comfortable and substantial, and sufficiently large for a low water steamer in any trade. It contains twelve open berths and two state-rooms on each side, the captain's room, and office forward. The hull is large and roomy, being 12 by 16 feet, and half circular in form. In the ladies' cabin there are four open berths and cots, provided for extra passengers. A fancy rail, exceedingly pretty, circles around the hurricane roof, and the beveled chimneys, rising forty-three feet above the main deck, with their branching leaf-tops, and with a forty six foot Jacksstaff, give the whole an appearance of tasteful symmetry not often exhibited in the construction of vessels. Her draft, with wood and coal aboard, is 10½ inches, and her carrying capacity is 1,900 bales of cotton. Officers—Edward Nowland, master; Samuel Outlaw and W. W. Holmes, clerks; T. Caldwell, mate; Wm. Forbes and S. Haynes, engineers; Smith and Jeff. Baldwin, pilots; Peter Daily steward.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co. m	7	J. Wood, Sons & Co. m	3
Brant & Caughey, m	2	Graff, B. & Co. m	1
Coleman, Rahm & Co. m	1	Everson, P & Co. m	1
Total			19

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Wm Smith & Co, metal	4	McKnight & Co, m	4
Total			8

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co, m	4	J W Porter, metal	2
Jno Moorhead, metal	2	Bryan & Caughey, m	9
J Kenner, m	4		
Total			15

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co, m	4	Painter & Son, ore	1
Schoenberger, B & Co, o	4	McKnight, P & Co, o	2
J Kenner, o	4		
Total			15

Jas. W. Kennedy,

STOCK, BOND

AND

GOLD BROKER,

80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Represented Daily at the New York Stock Exchange, Buys and Sells on the same Margin and Commission as the New York Brokers.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113¾@113¾.

NEW YORK, September 19—P. M.

WALL STREET DULL.

Wall street was dull, except in stocks. There were some speculative sales, with a general decline.

MONEY.

Money market easy at 6@7 cent.

STERLING.

Exchange 109¾.

GOLD

Dull; opened at 113¾, touched 113¾@114, and closed at 113¾@113½; borrowing rate 1863, flat and 1-64.

GOVERNMENTS

Quiet and steady. Coupons of 1881, 113¾@114; 1862, 112½; 1864, 111¾@111¾; 1865, 112@112¼, new, 111¾@111¾; 1867, 110¾@110¾; 1868, 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 106¾@106¾; currency 6s 113¾@113¾.

STATE SECURITIES

Dull. Missouris 90; old Tennessee 61½; new do 60; new Virginias 65; old do 55; old North Carolinas 50¾; new do 29½.

STOCKS

Lower and weak; New York Central was especially weak on a report that Vanderbilt is to be deposed through the medium of the Courts. It was further stated that this was to be accomplished by a suit on the part of some stockholders who claim that the road is not being managed for the interests of the stockholders. The report was not fully authenticated. The decline on the share list ranged from ¼@1¾ percent. The party depressing rates includes several well known operators who look both personally and through their brokers been free sellers of stocks, particularly of Hannibal, Hudson, Northwestern preferred and Lake Shore. Northwestern preferred and Ohio and Mississippi showed but encouraging little resistance to the movement, and seemed desirous of accommodating operative Canton 61; Cumberland 36; Western Union Telegraph 83¾; Pacific Mail 42¾; Marietta & Cincinnati 5; do preferred 8½; Adams Express 68¾; Wells Fargo 40; American 41¾; United States 42¾; Pacific Mail 42¾; New York Central 91¾; New York Central scrip 87¾; Erie 22¾; do preferred 46; Harlem 124¾; do preferred 135; Reading 96¾; Michigan Central 118¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 106½; Northwestern 82; do preferred 87¾; Rock Island 103¾; North Jersey Central 105; St. Paul 63¾; do preferred 80¾; Wabash 52¾; do preferred 78; Fort Wayne 93¾; Chicago and Alton 114; do preferred 112¾; Ohio and Mississippi 33¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 130; Chicago and Rock Island 132¾; Lake Shore 92¾; Indiana Central 104; Illinois Central 132¾.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 19, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Active and advanced 12½@25c; $4 50@5 87½ for superfine and extra spring.

WHEAT—Quiet and weak at $1 11¾@1 12 for No 2 spring.

CORN—Quiet and weak at 67½c for No 2 mixed.

OATS—Dull and active and advanced 1½@2c; sales at 37½@37¾c.

RYE—Excited and higher by 2@3c; 74c for No 2.

BARLEY—Dull; Demand fair and prices weak.

WHISKEY—Demand fair and firm at 87½@88c for high wines.

PORK—Steady and in moderate demand at $20@ 20 50 for spot.

LARD—Steady and in moderate demand at 15½c.

BACON—Short rib middles 14½c.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,000; shipments, 3,000.

CATTLE—Dull and drooping at $3 87½@8 00.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 19—Cotton dull and lower; sales at 25½c for Fair Orleans; 24½c for Fair Mobile; demand fair and advanced middling; sales 10,000 bbls; receipts 21,000 bbls; superfine spring $4 80@5 10; extra winter $5 15; extra

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Teas and Coffee—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Dwelling House for Rent—40 Seventh avenue.
Partner Wanted—John A. Love.
Patent Bed Lounge—Claus, Schoenecke & Co.
Real Estate Sales—A. Leggate.
Administrator's Sale—A. McIlwaine.
Notice—Park Place Homestead Association.
Fire Exhibition—86 Wood street.
Situation Wanted—Teacher.
Boarding—154 Second avenue.
Fine Clothing—Uriting, Pollansbee & Co.
Excelsior Money Drawer—S. R. Swem.
Masonic Hall—Johnny Allen's Sensation Minstrels.
Leaf Land for Sale—Reese Owens.
House and Lot for Sale—S. McClean & Co.
Horse Wanted—222 and 224 Liberty street.
Situation Wanted—M. D.
Lodgers Wanted—279 Penn street.
Stock Sales—A. McIlwaine.
Academy of Music—Field of the Cloth of Gold.
Opera House—Rosedale, or the Rifle Ball.
Fair—Lafayette Hall.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Prof. De Long's Dancing Academy—Commences October 3.
Dancing Academy—Professor Cowper.
Offices to Let—Commercial Office.
Offices for Rent—Commercial Office.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Reform Republican Mass Meeting—September 20.
Pocahon. Apple, &c.—Henry Rea, Jr.
Lace Leather—Hartley, McKee & Co.
National Insurance Company, Allegheny.
Notice—Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank.
Bargains, Bargains—Morgenstern & Co.
spaulding's Glue.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Crimp—Henderson's Carminative.
Henderson's Carminative.
Floral Oil—Chas. Abel.
Vegetable Oils—Chas. Abel.
Sicilian Hair Renewer—R. P. Hall & Co.
Agents Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Fire Brick and Clay—D. R. Ecker.

THE OIL REGIONS.

A LETTER FROM TRUNKEYVILLE

New 300 Barrel Well—The Armstrong Run Oil Field—The Walker Well—Matters at Parker's Landing.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial

TRUNKEYVILLE, PA., September 15, 1870.

Nothing of importance intervening since my last letter, I will notice a few items I did not refer to then. The shipments from this station for the month of August amounted to upwards of sixty-five thousand barrels, and the September shipments will fall only a total of not less than one hundred thousand. So you can form an estimate of the amount of oil produced in this vicinity.

We were informed to-day that a new well was struck on the Wilkins Farm (Battle City), which is sending forth a stream of the oleagin-ous fluid which amounts to three hundred barrels in twenty-four hours, and is an excessive but rather inelegant phrase (which we overheard one of the lucky strikers make) "is red hot for high." The excitement in consequence is getting to be an old story. In fact, as far as we can learn, the Wilkins Farm wells have proven to be the surest oil territory on record. It seems as though a good well is the natural and inevitable consequence of sinking a hole. The outside world are just beginning to realize the fact, and the constant stretching from the amount of travel to and from Battle City to the railroad at this point. Two four-horse teams can do the agreeable in the line of transporting passengers, making connections with every train. Not withstanding all this, probably one-third of the passengers are forced to adopt Weary's mode of locomotion up a hill that is none of the shortest, and with the sun nearly in the shade. It naturally involves a little destruction of paper shirt fronts and "Shoo Fly" collars; but the mass as a rule mean business and trifles of this description are of little importance.

A great many individuals whose bank account is probably rest on the shady side of a thousand, come here with cramped ideas in regard to the way they do business in the oil country, and consequently return to their homes disgusted with the extravagant prices paid for land, and relate to wondering friends marvelous stories about the reckless way bargains are struck and contracts entered into, and declare they will not invest their money so foolishly (there, knowing the fallacy of this report, and having in their mind's eye the most productive oil territory in the world. ST. CLAIR.

ARMSTRONG RUN OIL FIELD.

The East Brady *Independent* of the 17th, gives the following facts in regard to the Armstrong Run and Parker oil fields: The interest in the Armstrong territory has received a new and powerful impetus by the striking of the Walker well. Those who entered in extended operations after the partial failure of the Armstrong well are now going to work with vigor. There are four wells nearly completed, and every effort will be made to put them down the required depth at an early day. The other wells running in depth from 300 to 900 feet, are being steadily operated. The rush is considerable and we doubt not that many new rigs will go up in a few days.

The value of this territory is now fully demonstrated, and we shall look to see immense developments made. We hope now, that as capital will appear for investment, th at property holders will act with more liberality than they did when the first strike was made. Operations in making fortunes are not disposed to give all and get nothing. They must be encouraged, and in doing so, this territory will soon rapidly develop, and the whole region will receive a commensurate benefit.

The Metzgar well, Birch Run, is down 1,100 feet, with any amount of gas. If no accident occurs, the anxious public may look for a big strike at this well in a short time. The engine, however, is regarded as very inefficient, being about worn out, and unfair when to other engines of its class in the oil regions.

THE WALKER WELL.

This well was begun on the 23d of May; the third sand or oil rock was struck at the depth of 1,272 feet, on the 9th inst. Immediately after striking the vein, the "hole" began filling rapidly, and upon drawing the tools, it began to flow, and the oil was thrown fifteen or twenty feet above the top of the derrick. The flow soon ceased, and the workmen again went to drilling. Since then it has been throwing oil at short intervals, sometimes mildly, but most of the time acting rather "frantically," filling three pipes and forcing it out with a heavy rush, threatening to shake the derrick from its foundation. The pipes conveying the oil now to be secured with rope to prevent them from being thrown off.

On Friday evening of last week, when the men quit work, they left only two pipes or "escapes" open for the oil, while the third "escape" was stopped by means of a wooden plug, on which was placed a weight of 1,900 pounds. During the night the tools were thrown off and the plug blown out by the force of the gas. It is impossible to accurately estimate the production of this well, as they are still drilling, and will continue so until they have arrived at the depth of fifteen feet below the sand, when it will be tubed and tested. The workmen have a disagreeable time, and should be well rewarded for laboring so faithfully in such an unpleasant position.

THE OLD ARMSTRONG WELL.

On Sunday morning last, about ten o'clock, visitors to the new well suddenly had cause for wonder and excitement in the "old well." It suddenly began flowing, and for the space of about fifteen minutes excelled the "Walker" in amount of production. The oil flowed not alone through the tubing and "stuffing box," but through the casing and gas conductor with immense force. The sucking of the escaping gas was heard by the dwellers far back on the hills. The well is now being pumped, and is yielding splendidly. Occasionally it flows when full of the pipe for from ten to twenty-five minutes.

PARKER OIL FIELD.

On Monday last we visited Parker's and Lawrenceburg. We found business dull, to some extent, owing largely to the low price. But little oil was offering and few buyers, as the dealers are waiting events which may increase prices—or give the market a more settled tone. Asking rates were from $3 50 to $3 55. But few new wells are going down, and in the product a decided falling off is visible. With the advance in the price of oil, it is certain new and important developments will be made. Territory heretofore untried will be tested, and we believe with good results. We did not undertake to gather any information in regard to the old wells, as their product, depth and ownership have been so often published, as to render repetition unnecessary. A few have increased their production and some have fallen off and some, owing to the low price of oil and the limited production, have for the present ceased operations. Among the new wells on untried territory, we found the "Wells City," on the Campbell farm, located on the south branch of Bear creek, near Marlinsburg, on the direct line with the Brady's Bend wells. This well is down six hundred feet, with large casing, and the indications promise a paying strike. If successful, it will open up a large and profitable field for enterprise and capital, and we hope its owners may realize a fortune. It belongs to J. H. Heiner, of Foxburg, Drs. Sutton and Husalton and S. McClelland, of Allegheny City.

Some supposed French sympathizer has inflicted a joke upon M. Berthemy, French Minister at Washington. On the night of August 25 a German vessel, called the San Hyam, left Newbern, N. C., with some mystery of movement, and the story was soon circulated that it was an escaped privateer, fitted up in that port to prey upon French commerce. A Frenchman in Newbern immediately communicated the news to M. Berthemy, exaggerating all the circumstances of the departure of the vessel, representing that there could be little doubt that it was a privateer, and declaring that the United States authorities had been derelict in their duties. Armed with this information M Berthemy proceeded in his dignified way, to the State Department, notified Secretary Davis of the facts and asked for an explanation, demanding that steps should be taken to put a stop apprehension of the privateer before damage should be done to French commerce. Mr. Davis supposed there must be some truth in the story, otherwise a man of M. Berthemy's gravity would never have made it the subject of official conversation. A message was dispatched immediately to the Treasury Department to request Judge Richardson, the acting secretary, to come to the State Department on important business. The judge complied and was then and there let into the terrible secret of the Prussian spy. Judge Richardson also agreed that the case was one of supreme importance and offered to go over at once to Newbern for particulars regarding the escape of the suspicious privateer. The Collector, in answer, stated that he had investigated the case, and that the conclusion he were that the Sam Hyam left Newbern at the time stated, that she was a fishing boat of fourteen tons burthen and with a crew of five men; that she had probably gone on an inland passage six canal to some Northern port, and that, instead of contemplating the destruction of frog eaters find such like, her only object was to capture fish—meaning, in reflection upon the diplomat at the head of the State Department. This reply, shattering to atoms the privateer story, was furnished to M. Berthemy, who expressed himself satisfied and laughed.

It is represented that the great Fall River strike of the weavers and other factory operators has ended by a good part of the men going to work on the terms offered by the mill owners. The strike has been of many months' duration, and necessarily being expensive to the strikers, who are least able to stand the loss, and inconvenient to the mill owners, who are supposed to be best able to stand the loss, if any.

A CHAPTER IN HISTORY.

Napoleon's Mexican Venture and Intrigue Against the United States.

Bayard Taylor, in an article on the fall of Napoleon, relates something new relating to the Emperor's venture in Mexico and intrigue against the United States, as follows:

The withdrawal of England and Spain from the expedition was so quietly and respectfully accomplished that the good understanding of France with these nations was not disturbed. The French army under Bazaine won a few easy triumphs in Mexico, and the most possible was made out of poor Maximillian's temporary investiture with the purple. Napoleon was shrewd enough to see that the success of the undertaking depended on that of the South, and he probably made, in the whole course of his reign, no such desperate exertions as during the latter half of 1862, to induce England to unite with France in an armed intervention. A member of one of the reigning families of Europe and an intimate acquaintance of Napoleon III., assured the writer of this article of the fact just stated. He declared that, in the fall of 1862, the Emperor had said to him, at the same time running his hands in great satisfaction: "At last things are arranged to my wish—England will intervene in the American question." His plan was, as we have learned from sources which cannot yet be given, to institute a joint interference in such a form that France could withdraw at critical moment, (as England had done in Mexic), and thus England's paw be used to haul the French—or rather, the Napoleonic—chestnuts from the fire.

Two things baffled this nicely arranged plan of Abraham Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation and the steady friendship of Russia. The moral support of the liberal classes and the consequent caution of the English government saved the United States from what was, for a short time, an imminent danger. Napoleon III. hesitated, until the proper time for his action had passed, and England had more reason for congratulation than for peace pie are perhaps, even now, aware of. The end of the Mexican business was the severest blow which the dynastic system had received since the French Revolution. Often up to that time dictatory rulers, instead of being strengthened, was again tragically shaken; and henceforth another bloody lesson was added to the thousands which already haunted the Tuileries.

We may here remark *en passant* that during our four years of war, Mr. Seward gave no intimation of the danger which menaced us from the side of France. Although he could not have been unacquainted with the facts, he steadily ignored them; but the further negotiations by which he brought about the withdrawal of the French army from Mexico, went far to show for the apparent indifference. The necessity of such a withdrawal was of course, recognized by the Emperor after Lee's surrender, and the only question was how it should be accomplished without compromising the dignity of France.

OHIO NEWS.

The census in Paulding county brings out a man 106 years old.

A lad aged nine or ten years, named Bingham, residing with his mother at Mt. Union was killed recently by falling under a field roller.

Patrick Hollen, aged seventy-seven years, was knocked from a railroad bridge at Niles on Sunday last, by a passing train, and instantly killed.

John Troxal, residing near Tylertown, Ashland county, had gone to the basement of a new mill, and not returning as expected, search was made, when he was found lying upon his side dead. In oiling or adjusting the machinery near the balance wheel, he was struck by an arm, and the top of his head knocked completely off.

Mrs. Mary S. Foss, seventy-four years old, left the residence of her son in Mansfield, on the 25th of August, and has not since been heard from. Information is desired of her at the office of F. W. Wagner, in Mansfield.

The Marietta *Register* says: The pearl wedding—seventy years—of Father Ebenezer and Mrs. Mary Battelle, of Newport, occurred on Saturday, September 10. The venerable and feeble couple have just turned into their ninety-third year.

William Beatty, an industrious and respectable farmer, living near Mt. Ephraim, went to his stable to feed his horses. Not returning at breakfast time his wife went out and found him lying insensible under the neck of one of his horses, apparently being examined to be carried to the house, where it was discovered that he had been kicked by the unbroken colt or horse. He remained insensible until evening, when death came to his relief. He was about thirty years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

The Eaton *Register* says a good story is told by the neighbors of a certain farmer living in that county, who for fear of the light fingered gentry, deposited a lot of greenbacks in a brush heap for safe keeping, and afterwards, when he came to count up his pile, found nothing where his safe was, he set fire to the brush and burned the greenbacks and all.

A woman in Cincinnati raises forty-eight inches of hair on her head every three years, and then she sells it. Supposing that she lives to be seventy years of age, she will raise, allowing her fifty years of the seventy to do this business in, seventeen of these crops of hair, amounting in all to sixty-eight feet of hirsute adornment.

James Fisk, Jr., was out at Susquehanna, on the 6rie road, the other day, and made a speech to about six hundred employees employed in the shops there. Dressed in velvet and fine linen, the Colonel announced himself as plain Jim Fisk, and modestly declared, "Whatever I may be called, I am a worker. I am working and have worked for the interests of the workingman and of the public. I have worked for those interests unfiringly and unceasingly. What was the Erie Railroad a few years ago, and what is it now? You are the men who can mark the vast improvement.

Look at the improvements in your own workshops during that time, and then judge of the time and money spent in carrying on the same improvements along the whole line of the road. Hundreds of miles of steel rail have been manufactured, and then laid—the track have been laid, mile upon mile of blasting through solid rock has been done, the vast workshops at Susquehanna, Port Jervis, Buffalo, Elmira, Hornellsville and Jersey City have been built and improved beyond their former size, and we are smelting our own iron, and making our own cars and engines. You know this of your own knowledge. You mark the improvement of the road hour by hour, and you know how false are the impressions sought to be created by the men who have operated against it. Look at the scrutable purpose suffers to edit four cent papers in New York. (Great applause.) You may take it, gentlemen, that the author of these lies has eaten at the table of Commodore Vanderbilt, and that these attacks are made in the interest of the Central New York and the Central Pennsylvania railroads.

Further he said, repeating a threadbare promise: "Were it not for the outrageous assaults of a portion of the press, of which a vile influence and money of the competing lines who involved the road in an interminable series of lawsuits, to-day we should have had a broad gauge double track of steel rails from New York to Chicago, with the most comfortable cars and the finest locomotives that can be made. The day is not far distant, however, when these will be accomplished facts. (Cheers.) We have performed wonders already, but I tell you that we don't mean to stop. Things look cheering."

The Colonel was at great pains to assure his hearers that diamonds and velvet don't insure happiness, and not to attach too much value to such luxuries. He pronounced it a false impression that all Jim Fisk and Jay Gould have to do is to sit in a gilded office at one end of the road and pass the time away while express passes and reading telegraphic dispatches. No, indeed; the officers of the road have to study most of the night how to pay $100,000 next noon without fail on hand—and he might have said, without disposing of their opera houses, gorgeous turn-outs, diamonds, &c., &c. *ad inf.*—while the mechanic in their shops goes home at night, his work all done and no cares on his mind. The illustrious financier announced that he would be happier running a lathe in one of his shops, but we would suggest that he would handle the chisel more naturally.

General Sharp, United States Marshal at New York, publishes a statement in regard to Mayor Hall's complaint about the census, that in effect declares that the letters, purporting to have come from citizens complaining that their houses had not been visited by the marshal, and which have been published in several journals, are forgeries, gotten up by Tammany as a political trick to throw discredit upon the count. The marshal points out that the complaints published have been in more settled localities, where complaints had been made, and an incident is related of how the business manager of the *Express* refused to give any information about his office and ordered the census taker out of the *Express* office. The marshal challenges them to make a test count in the Tenth district of Sixth ward, where the census says there are eight hundred and seventy inhabitants, although seven hundred and seven votes were polled there last election. The *Tribune* devotes considerable space to an exposition of the falsity of the Tammany claims of an incorrect census, and referring to the polls of different elections, which the Mayor cites in defense of his position, in conclusion says:

We assert that there is no intelligent politician in our city who does not *know*, to a moral certainty that there has been no such increase of population in these lower wards of our city, (all of them below Bleecker street) as these returns imply—that fraud has, in fact, been no increase at all. There was always quite enough of illegal voting in such Democratic strongholds as these are, but where the votes are were formerly polled, thousands now are, until some districts poll nearly as many votes as they have inhabitants, and one (at least) has passed that boundary. Hence the clamor against the last State and the present Federal Census; hence the ten new Election Districts it has made by Mayor Hall in the Sixth where there were twice too many already; and hence our warning to our friends that gigantic frauds are manifestly meditated for the election before us.

D. R. ECKER,

MANUFACTURER OF

Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Grate, Boiler and Furnace Tile, Cupola and Circular Brick, Stove Linings, Flue Pipe, Sewer Pipe, Drain Tile, Chimney Tops, Garden Vases, Fedestals, Statuary and Borders, and all kinds of Clay Goods made to order.

ALSO, DEALER IN

Pennsylvania and Vermont Roofing Slate, Minton's Encaustic Tile, Hydraulic Cement, White Lime, White Sand, Plaster of Paris, Land Plaster, Stone Hearths, Lightning Rods, &c.

Office—No. 6 Seventh ave. Works—Second avenue, near the Birmingham Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders for Roofing, Laying Tile and Bricklaying, Jobbing solicited and promptly attended to.

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FEATHERS,

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FERRIS & MILES,

TWENTY-FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IMPROVED STEAM HAMMERS AND MACHINE TOOLS,

Unequalled for Simplicity Convenience Economy and Power. 4*

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

STEAM PUMPS.

No. 882 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Monday, September 19:

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	54°	7 A. M.	29 7 -10
12 M.	72°	12 M.	29 7 -10
6 P. M.	70°	6 P. M.	29 6½-10

EVENING HERE.

New York—Clear; wind N. W.; ther. 67.
Philadelphia—Clear; N. E.; ther. 64.
Baltimore—Clear; N. E.; ther. 66.
Cleveland—Cloudy; N.; ther. 72.
Detroit—Clear; N.; ther. 67.
Cincinnati—Cloudy; N. E.; ther. 68.
Louisville—Clear; N. E.; ther. 69.
Indianapolis—Clear; N.; ther. 67.
Chicago—Clear; E.; ther. 64.
St. Louis—Clear; N.; ther. 64.
Little Rock—Cloudy; wind N. W.; ther. 72.
Omaha—Clear; ther. 67.
Cheyenne—Clear; W.; ther. 65.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. Their writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Bott Andrew, West Monteza, Pa.	3
New York Independent, New York	3
Petty John C., Fort Scott, Kansas	3
Sadler A. N., New Castle, Pa.	3
Schooley Wm., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Renter Jacob, Petersburgh, Ohio	3
Umstead G. H., St. Clairsville, Ohio	3

The Commercial at Sewickley.—Mr. A. C. Rohrbacher is the authorized agent for the Commercial in that locality, and will serve all our patrons with promptness and regularity.

Coroners.—Sixteen common cases were disposed of by Mayor Brush yesterday morning.

Fined.—Con. Donovan was fined $5 and costs by Mayor Brush yesterday for disorderly conduct on complaint of Mr. John O'Donnell.

Assault and Battery.—Isabella Smith was lodged in the lock-up last evening, on a warrant issued by Alderman Wilson, Jr., charging her with assault and battery, on oath of Mary Jane Smith. She will have a hearing this morning at ten o'clock.

Lodge to be Constituted.—Beaver Valley Lodge, No. 678, at Beaver Falls, Beaver county, will be constituted this evening, at high twelve, by D. D. G. M. A. M. Pollock, assisted by a number of the Pittsburgh lodges. In two cities, the cars leave the depot in this city at 8:38 A. M.

Locked Up.—Wm. F. Purcell was arrested last evening on a warrant issued by Alderman Humbert, charging him with surety of the peace, Sarah E. Purcell, prosecutrix. He was placed in a cell in the lock-up to await a hearing to day.

Foot Race Extraordinary.—On Thursday morning at six o'clock, as we learn, Mr. Wm Carleton will run from the Robinson House, corner of Seventh street and Duquesne Way, to the office of the Inclined Railway at the foot of the Hill, Birmingham, within ten minutes.

An Eagle Caught.—Mr. J. P. Richardson, of this city, while passing through a dense wood near Sharon, Pa., with some friends on Sunday last, espied a young eagle perched on a and a half feet from tip to tip. Major Bunnell will likely secure the eagle, so that our citizens may have an opportunity of seeing it.

Run Over by a Buggy.—A little child, aged about two years, daughter of Mr. Morris, or Sharon Hollow, was run over by a buggy while playing on the street on Sunday. The child was taken to Dr. Clark's office for treatment. Strange to say no bones were broken, the shaking sustained only a few bruises.

Aquatic.—By the following telegram received last evening from Montreal, it will be seen that a race has been made between Hosmith and Laflamme, the champion oarsman of Brown's challenge for a single scull match. A five mile race has been arranged between Kendall and Coulter, for one thousand dollars a side.

Poisoned.—Two little girls, Katy Collins and Lizzie Maire, aged eight and five years, residing on Nineteenth street, were poisoned on Sunday by eating the seeds of the weed of "gympsen" weeds, and soon fell into a dangerous sleep. Dr. Duncan was summoned and administered the proper antidotes, and he succeeded by the children were out of danger.

Call and Look at Them.—Everybody should call and examine the fall styles of hats at R. H. Palmer's, No. 84 Wood street. They are the latest and most becoming styles of head gear that have been introduced this season. "Our Fritz," "Jubilee," "Prince Erie," "Four-in-hand," and "Alert" are the popular *taking* styles at Palmer's. For fashionable and becoming styles, Palmer's is the place to go.

The Fair.—The fair at Lafayette Hall last night was well attended, and the voting on the various articles resumed. At a late hour last evening James H. Hopkins was nineteen votes ahead of his competitor, General Negley. The Independent Order of Good Templars continue during this and next week, thus affording ample opportunity for all who wish to exercise their right of suffrage. "Vote early and often," is the motto.

Books and Stationery.—There is not within the city limits, nor in any other city in this latitude a store at which books and stationery can be purchased at such reasonable rates as at the establishment of J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 101 Wood street. All the school books now used in this section, are kept for sale at Weldin's in abundance. Also all kinds of BLANK books, checks, and other goods usually kept in a store. Reserved received at Weldin & Co.'s at the cheapest rates.

Advertiser's Hand-Book.—S. M. Pettingill & Co., No. 37 Park Row, New York, will publish on the first of next month a book for the information of advertisers, to be called "The Advertiser's Hand-Book," containing a full and complete list of all newspapers and periodicals in the United States and Canadas, and towns in the United States and Canadas. The work will be entirely original, and will be known to the publishers, which will give it a wide circulation.

Accident.—On Saturday morning last an accident occurred to a young man named James Pearce, of Lawrenceville. He was struck on the head by a falling brick at a new building on the corner of Thirty-seventh and Butler streets, which produced a stunning effect, and was also badly bruised. The falling brick struck him on the top of the head it would have fractured his skull. He was severely glanced off the side of the head. He was brought to Dr. Clark's office for treatment.

Health Report.—According to the report of the Physician of the Board of Health, thirty-nine deaths occurred in the city during the week ending September 17, of which seven were children and ten adults. The principal causes of death were as follows: burned, 1; apoplexy, 1; cancer, 1; cholera infantum, 4; consumption, 4; convulsions, 2; disease of the brain, 1; disease of the heart, 1; dysentery, 1; scarlet fever, 6; typhoid fever, 1; unknown, 2. Seventeen were under one year of age, 10 between one and two, and seven between two and fifteen. The ages of the remainder ranged from fifteen to sixty.

Fire on Squirrel Hill.—Sunday afternoon, about two o'clock, the dwelling of Mr. Wm. Barker, Jr., wool merchant, Smithfield street, and situated on Squirrel Hill, known as the Four Mile Run, was burned to the ground. The fire was first discovered breaking out through the roof, and is supposed to have caught from sparks from the chimney of the detached kitchen. The neighbors and family made every effort to quench the flames, but ineffectually, and before the fire was got under it was destroyed. Most of the furniture was saved. The house was a large and elegant frame. It was insured for four thousand dollars, which amount will fully cover the loss.

Street Car Incident.

Yesterday afternoon, during one of the trips of car No. 5 of the Citizens' Passenger Railway, from Lawrenceville to the city, it was greatly crowded by men, who sat closely huddled together on either side. At one of the cross streets, away out near the Fair Grounds, a woman, middle-aged, and having in her arms a bouncing boy, came aboard. She stepped inside the car, but not an inch of room could be made. Not one gentleman (?) got up to give the lady a seat, and she was compelled to stand under the weight of the boy referred to. Finally the driver noticed her situation, when he promptly offered her his seat on the front platform of the car. This proffered kindness she declined, as the boy, with one accord, rose to their feet and proffered the lady a seat. She, of course, did not accept the driver's seat, preferring rather to remain inside the car, but we must acknowledge that the driver's action was noticed in the highest degree, while at the same time it was a scathing rebuke to the professed gentlemen (?) inside the car.

Death of Captain Brereton.

A dispatch was received in this city, yesterday, announcing the death at Quebec, of Capt. T. J. Brereton, at his late residence at Yonkers, New York. Captain Brereton, as was known to his more intimate friends, had been suffering from paralysis for some time, and had removed to Yonkers mainly for the purpose of placing himself under the treatment of a skilled physician of that place. His disease, however, baffled the best medical skill, and he died on Monday last. Captain Brereton, as is well known, was a highly educated gentleman, a graduate of West Point, and a man highly respected in all the relations in which he stood. He was a brother of Mrs. Elizabeth F. Denny, and for several years previous to his illness had attended to the more important matters connected with the management of her large estate. He was about forty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and six children. The remains will be interred at Mount Auburn, Boston, on Thursday.

Alleged Aggravated Assault and Battery.

George Sterling, a boarder at 78 First avenue, visited the Mayor's office yesterday morning and lodged complaint against Nicholas Collins, Thomas Craft, Wm. Hodden and George Lewis for aggravated assault and battery. He stated that about eight o'clock on Saturday night the parties named, in company with another person whom he was unable to recognize, came to the house, and on seeing George Lewis called him out. As soon as he made his appearance at the door they made a combined attack upon him, and beat him in a shameful manner, Collins being the ringleader. His face showed signs of severe punishing, both eyes having been discolored, besides which his nose was broken. The accused were arrested and held to bail for a hearing at ten o'clock this morning

Strike Ended Among Iron Workers

We believe that it was in April last that the "moilers" in the iron mills at Wheeling, West Virginia, struck for higher wages. For one year they had been working under a contract with their employers, getting, if we mistake not, a trifle better wages than the average paid here, and generally, for such work. When the year ended, and the time came to make a new contract, the men wished a slight advance in wages and the proprietors desired to make a slight decrease. This was finally adjusted, but the men then "stood out" for a new agreement; and as the employers did not see fit to give this, work was suspended. For several months they have had a half-a-dozen rolling mills and nail factories of Wheeling in full blast, doing nothing. As it would appear upon a recent visit there the sufferers have been the strikers themselves, the hundreds of other workmen in the iron factories and the trades people of the city. The direct loss to the manufacturers, though great, did not fall so heavily upon them, and we can be sure that the people of Wheeling rejoice in the fact announced last night by telegraph: "The strike of the iron boilers is ended. To-morrow all the nail and iron mills will be in full blast. The boilers return the work at the old rates, the managers making no concessions.

DARING BURGLARY.

A Dwelling in East Liberty Entered and Robbed of Six Hundred Dollars.

At an early hour on Sunday morning, the residence of Mr. James Graham, located on the Twenty-first Ward (East Liberty), was burglarized, and about six hundred dollars carried off. Mr. Graham, late a member of the firm of Kuhn & Graham, grocers in East Liberty, had the money rolled up and a gum band around it. On Saturday night he rolled it up in his vest, and when he retired at night placed it under his pillow. About two o'clock in the morning he got up to get his child a drink of water, and on looking for his money found it just where he had left it. He then returned to bed, and fell asleep in a few moments. In the morning when he arose the vest and money were both missing. He went down stairs and found that thieves had been at work, and a window shutter had been forced open and the window was raised. A small lamp was also found burning in one of the rooms down stairs. The money and vest were the only articles disturbed, and the vest was subsequently found lying in the yard. It is supposed that the villains who perpetrated the robbery used chloroform to quiet their victims. There is no clue which might lead to the detection and arrest of the thieves.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Lewis Andrews was put on trial for an offense committed against a little girl, aged nine years. The case was still on trial when the Court adjourned.

Elias Jones plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery. Sentence deferred.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

This Court met for jury trials yesterday, and called the case of Bell & Wyle vs. John Connolly, being an action for rent alleged to be due and unpaid. Jury out.

The following is the trial list for to-day:
345, Livingston & Bro. vs. Harr.
348, Mer. and Man. Co. vs. "Great Republic."
351, Kennedy vs. Allegheny National Bank.
353, Aurin vs. Appel.
354, Commonwealth for use vs. Berger.
355, Sarver vs. Glier.
358, McClelland vs. Day and McGinniss.
359, Ziegler, Sauer, Sauer & Co. vs. Harr.
360, Bissell vs. Vandevort and Flower.
364, Eggert, Dills & Co. vs. Schmidt & Busah.
365, Beaber vs. Robinson.
368, Repper vs. McCully.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

This Court met yesterday, in the elegant new court room (formerly the Prothonotary's office), and resumed the trial of Com. vs. Coughlin, 4; convulsions, 2; disease of the brain, 1; disease of the heart, 1; dysentery, 1; scarlet fever, 6; typhoid fever, 1; unknown, 2. Seventeen were under one year of age, 10 between one and two, and seven between two and fifteen. The ages of the remainder ranged from fifteen to sixty.

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George Sterling, a boarder at 78 First avenue, visited the Mayor's office yesterday morning and lodged complaint against Nicholas Collins, Thomas Craft, Wm. Hodden and George Lewis for aggravated assault and battery. He stated that about eight o'clock on Saturday night the parties named, in company with another person whom he was unable to recognize, came to the house, and on seeing George Lewis called him out. As soon as he made his appearance at the door they made a combined attack upon him, and beat him in a shameful manner, Collins being the ringleader. His face showed signs of severe punishing, both eyes having been discolored, besides which his nose was broken. The accused were arrested and held to bail for a hearing at ten o'clock this morning

Strike Ended Among Iron Workers

We believe that it was in April last that the "moilers" in the iron mills at Wheeling, West Virginia, struck for higher wages. For one year they had been working under a contract with their employers, getting, if we mistake not, a trifle better wages than the average paid here, and generally, for such work. When the year ended, and the time came to make a new contract, the men wished a slight advance in wages and the proprietors desired to make a slight decrease. This was finally adjusted, but the men then "stood out" for a new agreement; and as the employers did not see fit to give this, work was suspended. For several months they have had a half-a-dozen rolling mills and nail factories of Wheeling in full blast, doing nothing. As it would appear upon a recent visit there the sufferers have been the strikers themselves, the hundreds of other workmen in the iron factories and the trades people of the city. The direct loss to the manufacturers, though great, did not fall so heavily upon them, and we can be sure that the people of Wheeling rejoice in the fact announced last night by telegraph: "The strike of the iron boilers is ended. To-morrow all the nail and iron mills will be in full blast. The boilers return the work at the old rates, the managers making no concessions.

THE HARTUNG CASE.

Meeting of the Smithfield Street Community—Report of the Investigating Committee.

A meeting was held last evening at the church, corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, to hear the report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting to investigate the affairs of Otto Hartung, and ascertain the amount of notes alleged to be forged by the former Treasurer.

The total amount of certificates due on the 19th of September, 1870, was reported to be.....$28,145
Cash as per ledger and bills payable.....$15,479
Notes embezzled since 1864.....8,855
When books were opened, not registered.....3,820
This makes the loan of the community on September 19th, 1870.....$28,145

The former Treasurer, therefore, cheated the community out of $11,656 53, specified as follows:

By notes due	$8,855 00
Interest paid	781 00
Paid notes	1,925 00
Interest thereon	102 53

The above named sum of $28,145 is in eighty-two notes in circulation. It is believed that the sum of $8,855, in different notes, was forged, although there is no certainty as to this. Several notes are ascertained to be forged. Other notes are out. The report was received. The chairman of the meeting read the following from Otto Hartung to the pastor of the church, Mr. Weihl, asking him to read them to the church and acknowledging his guilt. He asks for the sake of his family that pardon prevail over justice. The secretary took a copy of the letter, and returned the original to the pastor.

A resolution was offered, calling on those trustees who felt that they had neglected their duty, to resign. This called forth a spirited debate, of interest only to members of the Church, and we therefore omit it. The question was then put, and carried, that a committee be appointed by the late Treasurer was taken up, but finally laid aside for consideration at another meeting, as the chairman declared that the solicitor had asked that no committee be appointed. He would in order the course of the legal proceedings in the case. The committee was then instructed to continue its investigation as to the forgeries, so as to furnish the necessary proofs to the court.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A Laborer Falls from the Fourth Story of City Hall.

A young man named James Dugan, a laborer employed on the new City Hall, Smithfield street, was instantly killed yesterday morning by falling from the fourth story of the building. He was engaged in removing the scaffold which had been used by some bricklayers, and in carrying a board to the opposite side of the building either missed his footing and fell between the joists, or was thrown down by the tilting of one of the loose boards. He fell to the cellar beneath, a distance of over seventy-five feet, and in his descent struck against one of the iron joists, which broke his skull and also dislocated his neck. Some of the workmen noticed the fall, but they were of course powerless to prevent it. They hurried down the stairs to the ground floor, and found Dugan lying dead,